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MINUTES OF MEETINGS
ILLINOIS STATE PLAN COMMISSION
1932 - 1940

Robert Kingery
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SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 19

WHEREAS, the State of Illinois is vitally interested in the protection, preservation and development of its resources, and

WHEREAS, the State of Illinois desires the cooperation of chambers of commerce, municipalities, civic organizations, individuals and others interested in gathering useful information to be used in planning the further development of the State's resources which will be helpful to agriculture, labor, mining, manufacturing, industry, highways, aviation, waterways, railways, water supply, stream control, parks and parkways, forestry, game preserves and other resources and activities in the State, and

WHEREAS, a comprehensive state planning of said resources has been the subject of study and investigation already by many individuals and groups, and

WHEREAS, in order that the State of Illinois may, by means of a comprehensive state planning system, utilize all such information as well as provide for further investigation of its manifold resources; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE OF THE FIFTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONCURRING HEREIN: That His Excellency, the Governor, is hereby authorized to appoint a State Planning Commission, consisting of not to exceed twenty competent and interested persons, who shall act without compensation or expense to the State, to submit to the next General Assembly a comprehensive plan and conclusions for the fulfillment of the objects herein stated.

* * * * * *

Adopted by Senate May 29, 1931.
Concurred in by the House - June 16, 1931.

MEMBERS 1931-32

WAYNE HUMMER, CHAIRMAN
Chicago

W. RUFUS ABBOTT
Chicago

M. M. BAKER
Peoria

J. PAUL CLAYTON (First Chairman.
Springfield (Resigned Feb. 1932)

JOHN COLEMAN
Mt. Carmel

JOS. K. ELIAS
Chicago

J. W. GARDNER
Quincy

C. V. GREGORY
Wheaton

✓ EMMETT P. GRIFFIN
E. St. Louis

FRANK HOGAN
Chicago

✓ ROBERT KINGERY
Chicago

MAJ. REED G. LANDIS
Glencoe

DR. LOUIS L. MANN
Chicago

TELFER MACARTHUR
Oak Park

LESTER J. NORRIS
St. Charles

W. J. PARRETT
Danville

JUDGE C. W. RAYMOND
Watseka

R. G. SODERSTROM
Streator

JOSIAH TREHARNE
Joliet

PAUL UDELL
Highland Park

20

C. L. Hardin Secy
Ill. C. of C.

January 3, 1933.

REPORT OF THE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION OF ILLINOIS

To His Excellency the Governor, and to the Honorable the Members of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois:

Pursuant to Senate Joint Resolution No. 19, adopted by the last regular General Assembly, the State Planning Commission of Illinois was appointed by the Governor, consisting of twenty members serving without compensation and without appropriation. The resolution above cited directed this Commission to "submit to the next General Assembly a comprehensive plan and conclusions for the fulfillment of the objects stated", said objects being to gather information useful in wisely and economically planning the State's future development in agriculture, manufacturing, forestry, conservation of resources, etc. etc.

The Commission has held several meetings which were devoted mainly to study and discussion of the preliminary report on State Planning for Illinois prepared in 1930 under the auspices of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce by Jacob L. Crane, Jr., planning consultant. That report covered a wide field and assembled and interpreted much valuable data on the past, on present trends, and on future possibilities for the development of our state. This report, brought up to date, should be printed as a state document and made available to the Governor, Members of the General Assembly, and state officers, and to numbers of individuals and commercial interests and organizations who would unquestionably find it valuable. This the Commission found it impossible to do without funds.

However, the Commission, in considering the matter of state planning and after learning what has been done elsewhere has come to the following conclusions:

(1) There is a distinct need for more precise understanding

of the economic future of Illinois and for a comprehensive plan for land utilization, conservation of resources, etc.

(2) Such State Planning need not and should not encroach upon the functions of other existing agencies, but would supplement, coordinate and help guide their work.

(3) It is not necessary to maintain a separate commission for state planning.

(4) The wise and economical course is for the Governor to direct the making of such plans and for him to bring together for their consideration and execution those state officers and others most directly concerned.

(5) The studies already made and to be made will be extremely valuable in their direct fields and will also be useful to hundreds of other public and private agencies concerned with land utilization, physical development, industry, transport, power, etc.

Hence our recommendations are:

(1) That the Governor be empowered to make a state wide survey and to develop tentative plans for the future of the State of Illinois, including:

Studies of future population growth and distribution,
Land utilization,
Industrial growth,
Conservation of natural resources such as soil, forests, stream flow, fish and game, etc.
Transporation of all kinds,

and that there be appropriated to the Governor the sum of $25,000 for the biennium for the employment of professional advice, the collection of data for the development of plans and for their publication, the plans here contemplated to be informative rather than binding upon any public or private agency.

(2) That for this purpose the facilities and personnel of the Departments of State Government shall be available, including those of the University of Illinois and other State agencies.

We have found that State Planning can be a powerful instrument for economy and betterment in the development of Illinois and we urge its continuance along the lines above suggested.

Respectfully submitted,

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Signed - Wayne Hummer, Chairman

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

of

ILLINOIS

Minutes of meeting of Commission, April 14, 1932,
6:30 P. M., The Electric Club, 39th Floor, Civic
Opera Building, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago.

* * * * * *

Wayne Hummer - Chairman of Commission, presiding.

Those present:

# * Wayne Hummer
# * Robert Kingery
(1) Jacob L. Crane, Jr.
# Joseph J. Elias
# C. V. Gregory
# Frank Hogan
# E. B. Cole (Rep. Major Reed G. Landis)
# [illegible]. J. Parrett
# Joseph Treharne
* C. G. Ferris
* C. L. Hardin
R. M. Lundstrom (guest)

- - - -

# - Member State Planning Commission
* - Member Civic Development Committee - Illinois Chamber of Commerce
(1) Consulting Engineer, who made preliminary survey

- - - -

Remarks of Chairman Hummer:

It is rather difficult to state who was the originator of the state plan idea which has resulted in the appointment of a State Planning Commission for Illinois. Several years ago, several individuals who were interested in a state plan approached the Illinois Chamber of Commerce with the idea of having some statewide organization sponsor the idea if found to be feasible. The officers of the chamber of commerce were impressed with the idea and accordingly appointed a Civic Development Committee within the organization for further investigation of the matter. After studying the suggestion for some time, a number of individuals underwrote the expense of having a preliminary survey of the State made to ascertain the feasibility of going into the matter further. The cost was borne by individuals and was not included in the budget of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce.

A technical planning engineer was employed to make the preliminary survey and the results were far more interesting than expected. Many important phases of state development were revealed. It was realized that a state plan, to be most effective and to give it proper recognition, the idea should be submitted to the Governor of the State.

A committee was appointed, therefore, to confer with the Governor of the State who was impressed with the possibilities. Senator Richard J. Barr from Joliet introduced Senate Joint Resolution #19 which was adopted by the Senate on May 29, 1931 and concurred in by the House on June 16, 1931. This resolution authorized the Governor to appoint a State Planning Commission of not more than twenty men to act without compensation or expense to the State to submit to the next General Assembly a comprehensive plan and conclusions regarding a state plan. The commission was appointed on November 27, 1931. (Copy of resolution attached - also, list of members).

As the resolution called for no appropriation, the Civic Development Committee of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce has agreed to turn over to the commission the survey material for its use in determining upon a plan to be submitted to the next session of the General Assembly.

In order that the members of the commission who were present at the meeting might become better acquainted with the details of the survey, Mr. Jacob L. Crane, Jr. the engineer who made the survey, was asked to discuss his findings.

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A Brief Summary of The Remarks
Made by
Jacob L. Crane, Jr.

In starting the preliminary survey of the State of Illinois relative to a plan for the State, there were three things to be kept in mind.

(1) Feasibility of a state plan.
(2) What fields to cover.
(3) How to prepare the plan if it were found feasible to proceed with it.

In making the preliminary plan over 100 studies were made keeping in mind only the physical development of the State. The preliminary survey shows, in a graphic manner, what has happened in the State during the past 100 years.

Activity in the State of Illinois really began about 1830. About that time approximately 40 per cent of the area of the State was covered with forests. The first settlements were made in the forests and along the streams, while the prairies and flat-lands were avoided.

In the period between 1830 and 1930 a tremendous development took place in the State. In this 100-year period, Illinois has become one of the three most highly developed states in the United States. Some of the development has been haphazard and unsound, e.g. forest destruction, illogical land uses and irrational location of industry.

The State has increased in population to over 7,600,000. It has practically 24,000 developed farms. It has practically 12,000 miles of railroad, approximately 98,000 miles of highway and approximately 12,000 manufacturing plants. Electric power serves the State generally. The output of the mineral industries of the State approximates $250,000,000 a year but the forests of Illinois are practically all gone and there has been a considerable amount of soil erosion.

The area of farms is rapidly decreasing. This contraction of farming area frees millions of acres for other uses. It is apparent that there is a need for reforestation which would utilize much of the land that is being freed from agricultural production. Reforestation would tend to hold the soil and prevent a large amount of erosion. Some of the land could be used for state parks and recreational facilities. In time, the forests could be used for timber, wild life and game preserves established, and be replacing some of the natural endowment which rightfully belongs to the State. Some of the land could be utilized in making reservoirs in order to furnish the proper water supply. Some of it may be used to meet housing requirements, and some will be used for additional highways. The utilization of the State's resources is probably not particularly essential to be considered in a state plan.

The presence of underground water may determine, to a large extent, the future industrial development of the State. Sufficient water supply is absolutely necessary for proper development. It is expected that the southern one-third of the State will decrease in population.

There is too much congestion in some parts of the State and the problem of redistribution of population is a problem upon which a state plan could well devote some attention. Approximately 44 per cent of the State total population lives in Chicago. Chicago has approximately 17,000 people per square mile. This unbalanced distribution of population naturally creates congestion and high costs. In the remainder of the State there are approximately 75 people per square mile and sufficient room for many more. The state plan should be able, through education, to show feasible ways to distribute population more evenly throughout the State.

The topography of the State of Illinois is thought by many people to be generally level. This is true to a large extent although there are hills in both the north and south end of the State. An understanding of the State's topography is essential to land classification, to parkway and riverway location and to the forecast of industrial development.

6 3/10 per cent constitutes Illinois' proportion of the total United States population during the last 40 years. Assuming that this ratio will continue to exist, it is estimated that about 1960 the population of the State of Illinois will be between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000 people. An able forecast of the population is part of the information which should guide decisions in future development and planning in the State.

By the survey it was shown that the larger cities are continuing to grow while the smaller towns are getting smaller. Out of 102 counties in Illinois, 72 tend to decrease in population, 16 increase slowly and 14 increase quickly. Only industrial and mining counties tend to increase. During the next fifty years, it is expected that there will be a 45 per cent increase in the Chicago population in the metropolitan district, which naturally will mean more congestion and higher costs.

The mineral industries of Illinois have reached huge proportions. The state plan should be able to coordinate the development of industries, transportation, water supply, power, etc., with the further development of the mineral industries. The development of the mining industry in itself in the State is very difficult to forecast and it is doubtful whether it would be a state planning project.

A thorough study might be made, through the state plan, to estimate what products are shipped into Illinois, what products are grown elsewhere that could be grown in Illinois, and what products are processed elsewhere that could be processed in Illinois.

The number of farms in Illinois is decreasing and the average size of the farm is increasing, due primarily to the mechanization of agriculture. However, the most recent trend, due to the present depression, is a back-to-the-farm movement which may or may not be temporary. (At this place in the discussion a number of maps were shown depicting the different types of farming in the various parts of the State and the location of the principal centers of production for the different agricultural products.)

It is apparent that state planning should take into consideration the drainage of the State and the possible restoration of lakes and marshes in parts of the State that have been drained and are not particularly adapted for agricultural production.

By taking the wage earners employed over the period of the last 30 years as a criterion, the preliminary survey shows that there has been practically no decentralization of industry . The forces that work for the centralization of industry are rail service and rates, coal and electric power, markets, labor supply, water supply, administrative center, sales center, momentum of development, water transport, and the general desire of people to live in a big city. The forces that make for decentralization are congestion of people and high cost in the city, readjusted freight rates, widespread use of electric power, auto, truck and airplane transit and transportation, better water supplies, waterways, radio, and other features which place smaller cities more nearly on par with the big cities. It is felt that the state plan should encourage decentralization.

There are 20 counties in the State that have 2,500 or more industrial wage earners. In each case, certain industrial centers give the counties their high rank. It is felt that it would be very desirable that much attention be devoted to decentralization of many of the major industries. However, there are some types of industry that probably will not decentralize. As a matter of fact, slaughtering and meat packing is 97 per cent localized in the Chicago region.

In 1830 there were no railroads in Illinois, in 1860 there were 2,790 miles, and in 1930 approximately 12,000 miles. It is possible that there are too many railroads in this State. With respect to highway development, the state plan could supply information and data as to future population trends and give the highway commission valuable information.

The state plan would be of much value to the state park commissions in furnishing them information to be used in their plans for additional park systems. (All through the discussion maps and charts were shown explaining very much in detail the various points brought out in the discussion. It is difficult in this resume of the talk to properly present the facts.)

Conclusions

State plan should not encroach upon the field of specific planning already occupied by competent agencies.
It can supply data of greatest importance to such agencies.
It would be able to coordinate the work of the various agencies in such a way that it would be beneficial to all.
It would be able to assist in the adjustment of improvement projects balancing the need for them with the cost.
It would determine the most sensible type of utilization of the great land areas of the State.
It could determine and direct development toward the sound distribution and localization of industry and population.

It is expected, after 25 years of state planning, much of the haphazard development that has taken place will be a matter of history. State planning might develop to a point where Illinois would lead to the establishment of a central and economic council which would include state planning among its several activities for the guidance of public and private enterprises.

Discussion Following Mr. Crane's Remarks

Chairman Hummer

Mr. Robert Kingery, a member of the Civic Development Committee, and also a member of the State Planning Commission, is with us and as he has seen this material presented before and also as his work as general manager of the Chicago Regional Planning Association qualifies him to see the value of this material, the members here will be glad to hear what he has to say and possibly he can tell us what, in his opinion, is the next step to take in this task that has become the responsibility of the commission.

Mr. Kingery

This preliminary survey can be studied and from it selected those parts that have a direct bearing on state planning. These parts should be assembled and placed in suitable form and published in a manner so that they will be most useful to those whom we desire to interest. The public at large should know something about the survey and a publication of the pertinent facts seems to be the most logical way to do this task. As a member of the Illinois Park Commission, as well as the State Highway Commission, I easily see where some of this information would be of inestimable value to these respective commissions. When this material is published it should be submitted to the next General Assembly and a request made that the commission be continued and a modest appropriation made for continuing the work so ably started and which appears to have such great possibilities.

Mr. C. G. Ferris

The experience of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce in having the Tourist's Guide published by the State shows what might possibly be done in having a survey printed. Over a quarter-million of these guides have been distributed and the State bore the expense of the publication. There has been a decided increase in the number of tourists in Illinois since the publication of the guide. This has been reflected in the amount of gasoline taxes received. Different towns and cities have reported a great increase in the number of tourists in their communities. This is just cited as a possibility, and may not be practical in this case.

Suggest the appointment of a small sub-committee to investigate and see what the possibilities might be in regard to the publication of the material.

Mr. C. V. Gregory

The big problem before the people of the State now is - Is the State of Illinois going to try to be self-sufficient, a part of the United States, or a part of the world? We have all kinds of planning and it is almost safe to assume that a director of any corporation dares not enter a meeting of the board without some kind of plan. People are plan-minded. We have suggested councils of various kinds, commissions to do various things and everyone seems to be willing to listen to a plan.

Mr. C. V. Gregory (continued)

A big part of the plan would be to educate people that it is not necessary to live in congested districts, but rather in smaller towns and cities where security of residence is much better. It has been suggested by an authority that industry might be developed further in smaller towns and the laborers might live on small farms and work part time in the factories and part time on their respective farms where they can really enjoy life better and have more healthful environment.

Mr. W. J. Parrett

Believe that we should take steps at once to do something about the matter and not wait until we have a change in administration. It is possible that the next governor might not be so much in favor of the plan.

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In order to make progress in this work, it was moved by J. J. Elias that the chairman appoint a committee of five to investigate the possibilities of publishing the material and report at the next meeting of the commission. The motion was seconded by Mr. Josiah Treharne. Motion carried.

The chairman will appoint such committee and notify the members.

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Mr. Kingery

There are many state departments and commissions that would profit by the material as shown in the preliminary survey and it might be possible to secure some financial assistance from the various contingency funds of these groups.

Mr. Frank Hogan

Believe this to be a very worthy project and suggest that such steps be taken as are possible to bring the matter to the attention of those who are, or should be, interested.

Mr. E. B. Cole (Representing Major Reed G. Landis)

The information as shown in the preliminary survey would be very valuable to the Illinois Aeronautics Commission. The services of the Illinois Aeronautics Commission are available to the State Planning Commission. Any information the offices of the Aeronautics Commission possesses is available for whatever use the State Planning Commission might care to make of it.

The State airway plan is being prepared by the Aeronautics Commission. Likewise, a State communication system. A plan is underway for each county in the State to have an airport. There are about 50 that do not have airports at present.

Mr. C. V. Gregory

Some assistance and suggestions might be secured by submitting this information to the major industries in the State. There are certain parts of the information that have a direct bearing on certain types of industry and some valuable suggestions might be received.

Mr. Kingery

In order to properly carry on the business of the commission, it is necessary to have a secretary. Inasmuch as the Illinois Chamber of Commerce originated this proposition and also inasmuch as no appropriation has been made, it might be possible to have the Illinois Chamber of Commerce furnish the secretary.

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Moved by Mr. Kingery and seconded by Mr. Elias that the Illinois Chamber of Commerce be asked to furnish the secretary for the Commission in the person of C. L. Hardin who has been serving as secretary of the Civic Development Committee of that organization. Motion carried.

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Mr. C. G. Ferris

The Administrative Committee of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce meets tomorrow and the matter will be taken up with them, but feel that there would be no objections to the arrangement.

Mr. Hummer

Seems desirable that the commission have another meeting before long and will take the liberty of calling the meeting when something definite can be suggested.

Meeting adjourned 9:45 P.M.

C. L. HARDIN,
Secretary.

NOTE: Since the meeting of the State Planning Commission, the Administrative Committee of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce has met. The meeting was held on Friday, April 15, 1932 and the committee approved of furnishing secretarial service to the State Planning Commission.

MEMBERS OF STATE PLANNING COMMISSION OF ILLINOIS

Wayne Hummer, CHAIRMAN - Wayne Hummer and Company, 105 W. Adams St., Chicago

W. Rufus Abbott, Chairman of Board, Illinois Bell Telephone Co., 212 W. Washington Bl., Chicago

M. M. Baker, Caterpillar Tractor Company, Peoria

J. Paul Clayton, Vice President in Charge of Operations, Middle West Utilities Co., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago

John Coleman, Mount Carmel

Joseph J. Elias, President, Universal State Bank, 3252 S. Halsted St., Chicago

J. W. Gardner, Chairman, Gardner-Denver Co., Quincy

C. V. Gregory, Editor, The Prairie Farmer, 1230 W. Washington Bl., Chicago

Emmett P. Griffin, Superintendent, East St. Louis Park District, East St. Louis

Frank Hogan, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago

Robert Kingery, General Manager, Chicago Regional Planning Association, 160 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago

Reed G. Landis, Vice President, Williams and Cunnyngham, 6 North Michigan Ave., Chicago

Dr. Louis L. Mann, Chicago Sinai Congregation, 4600 S. Parkway, Chicago

Telfer MacArthur, President, Pioneer Publishing Co., 1140 Lake St., Oak Park

Lester J. Norris, Publisher, St. Charles

W. J. Parrett, Publisher, Commercial News, Danville

Judge C. W. Raymond, Watseka

R. G. Soderstrom, President, Illinois State Federation of Labor, 728 Mine Workers Building, Springfield

Josiah Treharne, President, J. Treharne Co., Joliet

Paul L. Udell, Vice President and Treasurer, Udell Printing Company, Highland Park.

1930

Minutes of Meeting
# of the
State Planning Commission Committee Held
on May 10, 11 A. M., at Headquarters
Room 714, 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago

At the first regular meeting of the State Planning Commission, held on April 14th, the chairman was authorized to appoint a committee to investigate the possibilities of publishing the preliminary survey on State Planning as prepared by Jacob L. Crane and to report at the next regular meeting of the commission. The chairman, Mr. Wayne Hummer, appointed Mr. Robert Kingery as chairman of the committee and as additional members, Messrs. J. Paul Clayton, J. J. Elias, C. V. Gregory and Frank Hogan.

Those present:

Robert Kingery	Frank Hogan
C. V. Gregory	Wayne Hummer

J. T. Meek, Director of Publicity,
Illinois Chamber of Commerce

Jacob L. Crane, Consulting Engineer

C. L. Hardin, Secretary

Mr. Kingery reviewed the purpose of this meeting suggesting that it was twofold, namely, (1) bringing the preliminary survey up-to-date with the necessary revisions and additions ready for publication, and (2) the methods and means of publishing the survey. He asked Mr. Crane to discuss the matter of bringing the survey up-to-date.

Mr. Crane suggested that there was certain information that needed to be revised and some further study made on certain features of the survey prior to its publication.

1. Completing the population charts, bringing them up-to-date to include the 1930 census figures, which were not available at the time the survey was made.

2. Farm tendencies - in respect to size of farms and number of acres farmed by individuals.

3. Facts concerning areas of the State on which taxes are delinquent.

4. Further study of industrial wage earners and the migration of industry.

5. Study of public expenditures with relation to employment and prices for purpose of synchronizing State improvements to keep employment steady.

6. The relation of State Planning to national economic plan.

7. Some additional colored drawings for reproduction in the publication.

8. Preparation of cartoons illustrating certain features of State Planning.

9. Study of manufactured articles made outside of Illinois and used here, which could be made as well, if not better, in this State. Likewise, study covering agricultural products grown elsewhere that could be grown here.

10. A brief statement covering the State Planning activities in other parts of the United States.

11. Revised chart showing the elements of State Planning.

12. Study of State park plan with special relation to trend of population.

It was estimated by Jacob L. Crane that the cost of bringing the survey up-to-date would approximate $1500, which did not include payment for any time or service on Mr. Crane's part, but would cover merely the expense of his staff in revising the material. Mr. Crane also estimated that printing the survey would cost approximately $2500 for 3,000 copies.

A general discussion ensued as to ways and means of raising money to bring the survey up-to-date. One of the commissioners suggested that the cost might be underwritten by the members of the commission, which money might be returned to the contributors after the sale of a sufficient number of copies. The matter of approaching individuals who underwrote the original expense of the survey for additional funds to complete it was also discussed.

The secretary reported on his conference with Mr. H. L. Williamson, the State printer, and with Mr. Harold Watson, administrative auditor, in connection with the possibility of having the State assume the expense of publishing the survey, the funds to be derived from various departments in the State whose subjects are dealt with in the report and for which certain appropriations have already been made for printing. Mr. Watson expressed a very keen interest in the matter but stated that he, personally, could not approve the expenditure of any State funds for such purpose.

It was decided that the next step would be for the chairman of the State Planning Commission to write a letter to Governor Emmerson explaining in detail what has been done thus far and asking for an appointment to discuss the matter further with him with the idea that he might be sufficiently interested to have the State furnish the necessary money for publishing the survey.

Moved by Mr. Wayne Hummer and seconded by Mr. C. V. Gregory that the preliminary survey be revised and brought up-to-date and that necessary steps be taken to arrange for financing its publication. Motion carried.

Moved by Mr. Wayne Hummer and seconded by Mr. Frank Hogan that the chairman of the commission be asked to confer with the Governor at which time definite plans for publication of the report be discussed. Motion carried.

The secretary was requested to secure as many copies as possible of the preliminary survey from the different members of the Civic Development Committee of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, which when received to be sent to the members of the State Planning Commission in order that the benefit of their suggestions might be had prior to publication.

Meeting adjourned at 12 o'clock.

C. L. HARDIN, Secretary.

January 3, 1933

REPORT OF THE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION OF ILLINOIS

To His Excellency the Governor, and to the Honorable the Members of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois:

Pursuant to Senate Joint Resolution No. 19, adopted by the last regular General Assembly, the State Planning Commission of Illinois was appointed by the Governor, consisting of twenty members serving without compensation and without appropriation. The resolution above cited directed this Commission to "submit to the next General Assembly a comprehensive plan and conclusions for the fulfillment of the objects stated", said objects being to gather information useful in wisely and economically planning the State's future development in agriculture, manufacturing, forestry, conservation of resources, etc. etc.

The Commission has held several meetings which were devoted mainly to study and discussion of the preliminary report on State Planning for Illinois prepared in 1930 under the auspices of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce by Jacob L. Crane, Jr., planning consultant. That report covered a wide field and assembled and interpreted much valuable data on the past, on present trends, and on future possibilities for the development of our State. This report, brought up-to-date, should be printed as a state document and made available to the Governor, Members of the General Assembly, and State Officers, and to numbers of individuals and commercial interests and organizations who would unquestionably find it valuable. This the Commission found it impossible to do without funds.

However, the Commission, in considering the matter of State Planning and after learning what has been done elsewhere, has come to the following conclusions:

(1) There is a distinct need for more precise understanding of the economic future of Illinois and for a comprehensive plan for land utilization, conservation of resources, etc.

(2) Such State Planning need not and should not encroach upon the functions of other existing agencies, but would supplement, coordinate and help guide their work.

(3) It is not necessary to maintain a separate commission for State Planning.

(4) The wise and economical course is for the Governor to direct the making of such plans and for him to bring together for their consideration and execution those State Officers and others most directly concerned.

(5) The studies already made and to be made will be extremely valuable in their direct fields and will also be useful to hundreds of other public and private agencies concerned with land utilization, physical development, industry, transport, power, etc.

Hence our recommendations are:

(1) That the Governor be empowered to make a statewide survey and to develop tentative plans for the future of the State of Illinois, including:

Studies of future population growth and distribution
Land utilization
Industrial growth
Conservation of natural resources such as soil,
forests, stream flow, fish and game, etc.
Transportation of all kinds,

and that there be appropriated to the Governor the sum of $25,000 for the biennium for the employment of professional advice, the collection of data for the development of plans and for their publication, the plans here contemplated to be informative rather than binding upon any public or private agency,

(2) That for this purpose the facilities and personnel of the Departments of State Government shall be available, including those of the University of Illinois and other state agencies.

We have found that State Planning can be a powerful instrument for economy and betterment in the development of Illinois, and we urge its continuance along the lines above suggested.

Respectfully submitted,
ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION.

(Senate Joint Resolution No. 34)

WHEREAS, In accordance with Senate Joint Resolution No. 19 of the Fifty-seventh General Assembly, a State Planning Commission was appointed and has presented a report to the Governor and to the General Assembly; and

WHEREAS, This report recommends that the State of Illinois should take stock of its natural resources, look into the trend of agriculture, industry, and population, and based on these studies make intelligent plans for the future growth and economic development of the State: and

WHEREAS, The several administrative departments of the State government have at their disposal both personnel and information which may be assembled and utilized in formulating plans for the future utilization of land, industrial growth, the transportation of persons and goods, conservation of forests, soil, and waters, and of other resources of the State; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That the Governor of the State of Illinois be and is hereby authorized to formulate and carry out plans for the future utilization of land, industrial growth, the transportation of persons and goods, and the conservation of forests, soil, stream flow, and other resources of the State, and for adequate provision for the future population of the State and its distribution; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Governor be and is hereby authorized to utilize any department or agency of the State government in the preparation of such plans and their execution, and if he so desires he is hereby authorized to appoint a State Planning Commission, consisting of not to exceed twenty competent and interested persons, who shall act without compensation or expense to the State, to submit to him and to the next General Assembly a comprehensive plan and conclusions for the fulfillment of the objects herein stated.

Adopted by the Senate, June 20, 1933.
Concurred in by the House, June 30, 1933.

ABSTRACT OF MINUTES OF MEETING

of the
ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION,
held in the office of the
STATE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS
December 28, 1933.

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There were present:

Robert Kingery, Chairman	Acting Director, Department of Public Works and Buildings	Springfield
Baxter K. Richardson	Representing Director of Department of Public Health	Springfield
C. F. Thompson	Director, Department of Conservation	Springfield
Walter W. McLaughlin	Director, Department of Agriculture	Springfield
M. M. Leighton	Chief, State Geological Survey	Urbana
Walter H. Voskuil	Mineral Economist, State Geological Survey	Urbana
M. M. Baker	President, Caterpillar Tractor Company	Peoria
Leonard Condon		Rockford
Donald B. Craig		Mattoon
Emmett P. Griffin	President, St. Clair Regional Planning Com.	East St.Louis
John W. Kapp	Mayor	Springfield
Walter W. Wheatley		Harrisburg
Col. H. L. Kellogg	State Planning Engineer	Chicago

Those absent were:

D. H. Burnham	Architect	Chicago
General Abel Davis		Glencoe
Dr. Nathan S. Davis, III		Winnetka
Benjamin F. Stein		Chicago

The history of state planning in Illinois was reviewed by Chairman Kingery, who cited the work done by Jacob L. Crane, Jr., in 1930 under authorization of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Kingery pointed out the fact that this preliminary work was followed by legislative act (57th General Assembly) creating a state planning commission which prepared a brief report for presentation to the 58th General Assembly and to the Governor. It was explained that the present impetus to state planning was given by Governor Horner in his inaugural address in 1933, and that the present planning commission was set up as a result of legislation passed by the 58th General Assembly. Mr. Kingery read a copy of the letter he sent to C. M. Moderwell in which Mr. Kingery cited the value of planned projects as exemplified by the ability of the Division of Highways to place 30,000 men on worthy projects under CWA auspices, and by similar ability exhibited by the Board of State Park Advisors. Mr. Kingery's letter further explained the general outline for state planning activities in Illinois, subject to advice from the National Planning Board.

In presenting his outline of proposed activities to Mr. Moderwell, Mr. Kingery included a budget of personnel and expense which contemplated the employment of 64 persons at an expense of $64,850 for six months' work.

Having concluded reading the Hoderwell letter, Mr. Kingery explained how organization of the Illinois State Planning Commission, with Col. H. L. Kellogg as state planning engineer, had followed his application to the CWA for funds made available for such work. He added that Col. Kellogg had gathered a staff of about 30 technical men and had established headquarters in the administration building of the West Chicago Parks Commission.

Mr. Kingery called upon Dr. Leighton to explain what had been incorporated in the CWA program with regard to land use. Dr. Leighton first assured Colonel Kellogg that his files were available to the use of the State Planning Commission and then told commission members of the mapping program which comprised an expenditure of $54,000, of which $36,000 was supplied by PWA. After Dr. Leighton had explained the CWA Geodetic Survey project in the state, and had emphasized the importance which topographic mapping bore to state planning, Mr. Kingery suggested that Dr. Leighton apply for additional federal funds with which to complete the unmapped 35 per cent of the state. A motion embodying this suggestion was made by Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Griffin, and was carried.

Dr. Leighton then stressed the need of a thorough study of the state's mineral resources, and when he was assured that such a study would be included in the planning program, Mr. Kingery suggested that means should be found for reproducing the mimeograph planning report made in 1930 by Mr. Crane so that members of the commission could become better acquainted with the

background material already at hand.

Colonel Kellogg then told of plans for zoning study. After a general discussion of the subject of zoning and local planning, with mention of specific projects, Mr. Kingery asked Director McLaughlin for his views as to the direction which the agricultural study should take. Mr. McLaughlin asserted that a study of best utilization of land resources was of great importance, then told of the valuable soil survey work being done by the state university. He further said that agricultural problems which might well be tackled by the state planning commission included studies

(1) of what areas might be diverted to recreation,
forestation, part-time farming, etc.,

(2) of tax problems affecting agricultural lands,

(3) and of drainage districts as related to land use.

After a general discussion of these and other phases of land use, the meeting adjourned.

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ABSTRACT OF MINUTES OF MEETING
of the
ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION,
held in the office of the
STATE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

March 28, 1934.

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Present at the meeting:

Robert Kingery, Chairman	Acting Director, Department of Public Works and Buildings	Springfield
B. K. Richardson	Representing Director of Department of Public Health, Dr. F. J. Jirka	Springfield
C. F. Thompson	Director, Department of Conservation	Springfield
Walter W. McLaughlin	Director, Department of Agriculture	Springfield
Dr. M. M. Leighton	Chief, State Geological Survey	Urbana
M. M. Baker	President, Caterpillar Tractor Company	Peoria
Donald B. Craig		Mattoon
Dr. N. S. Davis, III		Winnetka
Verne E. Joy		Centralia
John W. Kapp, Jr.	Mayor	Springfield
Edward L. Karraker		Jonesboro
Walter W. Wheatley		Harrisburg

Guests:

Dean Herbert W. Mumford	College of Agriculture	Urbana
C. M. Moderwell	Regional Chairman, National Planning Board	Chicago
Howard E. Doane	Doane Agricultural Service	St. Louis
Prof. W. C. Huntington	Department of Civil Engineering	Urbana
Dr. Walter H. Voskuil	State Geological Survey	Urbana

Following an introduction of the meeting by the Chairman, the minutes of the meeting of December 28, 1933, were approved on motion of Mr. Wheatley, seconded by Dr. Davis, and carried unanimously.

Robert Kingery reviewed briefly the organization of the staff and turned the meeting over to Col. Kellogg.

Col. Kellogg explained: (1) suspension of CWA assignments on January 18, which crippled his research staff until the final days of the CWA, when a few more men were assigned from other CWA projects; (2) the assignment of Mr. Crane as planning consultant to the commission and the general subject of the availability of planning consultants to various state commissions; (3) the imminent expiration of CWA activities and how continuance of Illinois State Planning under Illinois Emergency Relief auspices might be accomplished. Col. Kellogg related the details of his conferences with relief administration officials at Chicago, but held out little hope for continuance of planning work on its then existing basis. Questions by Dr. N. S. Davis brought out the fact that state planning would, if negotiations with relief commission officers were carried through, continue on a basis whereon the pay might be as little as $1.00 an hour with only 24 hours a week work. Upon inquiries by Edward L. Karraker and Mayor Kapp, commission members, Col. Kellogg explained that an organization

such as then constituted could not be held with such low pay in force. However, some skeleton organization could be maintained, though the tentative plan included the possibility that planning engineers who could qualify under relief requirements would probably have to devote part time to examining and reporting upon emergency relief public works project applications.

Col. Kellogg presented commission members with statements regarding progress reports made up by administrators of each of the ten project divisions into which state planning had been divided. Both Mr. Kingery and Col. Kellogg emphasized the fact that the commission engineering staff was not duplicating work already undertaken by administrative departments of the state government and research division of the state university, but was coordinating all work with a view to "making a long shot ahead in the future of the state of Illinois."

Mr. Kingery stressed the fact that a most important part of state planning was the formulation of a public works program in anticipation of the time when further public works funds might be made available by the PWA or any other agency. He then introduced Mr. Moderwell, district chairman of the National Planning Board; Dean Mumford, head of the College of Agriculture of the state university; and Professor Huntington. Col. Kellogg then passed among the commission members charts and graphs indicating the character of work being done by the commission's engineering staff, explaining, however, that no definite recommendations could be made until more exhaustive

studies were completed.

Director Thompson and Mr. Kingery then discussed the conflicting agencies relating to land administration, and Mr. Kingery emphasized the fact that it would be a proper function of state planning to combine and coordinate a general land classification which would point out the best commercial use of each type of land, and eliminate the competition which results from independent administration of lands by conflicting interest.

Dean Mumford, upon request of Mr. Kingery, explained how the College of Agriculture could cooperate in preparing data on land use, saying that, though aid to the commission lay largely in corrèlating information already at hand, time should be given so that orderly presentation of data could be made. There was then a general discussion of the soil survey being conducted by the agricultural experiment station, and of its value in determing best areas for specified crop types.

Upon the suggestion of Col. Kellogg, Mr. Doane, of an agricultural service of that name, talked about the method of land classification by product capacities in use in Europe and the possibility of applying that system to Illinois lands.

There was then a discussion, entered into by Mr. Kingery, Director McLaughlin, Mr. Moderwell, and Mayor Kapp, on the advisability of emphasizing at this time a few studies which could be carried to definite conclusions, rather than the

engineering staff's attempting to report upon all the items in the outline. In this connection, Mr. Kingery cited the request of the National Park Service that his state department throw open public recreational lands on which more or less permanent CCC family activities could be established. Mr. Thompson told of the activities of the Natural History Survey in reforestation, and said that a definite state-developed program, such as the planning commission might prepare, would be of very great aid.

After further discussion on how extensive an immediate report on planning should be, (a discussion, in which Mr. Karraker, Mr. Wheatley, Dr. Davis, and Dr. Leighton, Dean Mumford, M. M. Baker, B. K. Richardson and Col. Kellogg joined) it was moved that the state planning commission notify officials in federal bureaus that it was able to give advice in regard to projects in Illinois in which federal departments were interested (subsistence homesteads, reforestation projects, etc.) The motion was, after some discussion, carried unanimously.

After general discussion, led by Mr. Kingery, of the value of using data compiled by local planning or other agencies, Dr. Leighton requested information on just what might be considered a public works project —— specifically if topographic mapping might not come within the PWA definition. Mr. Moderwell defined public works projects within the meaning

of the emergency act, and Mr. Kingery closed this phase of the discussion by pointing to the importance of the topographic work which the state so far has done.

The subject of special committees of the commission then was taken up. Col. Kellogg referred to the suggestion made by Chairman Delano, of the National Planning Board, that more public support of new projects such as state planning is secured through creation of special or advisory committees composed of persons not members of the commission itself. Col. Kellogg suggested that committees on land use, public works, streams and so on might be thus created. Dr. Leighton suggested a committee on natural resources. Mr. Kingery, thinking of the need for presenting an early report as required by the National Planning Board, thought that committee organization might well parallel broad division of the work being done by the planning engineers, subcommittees to edit and agree upon text outline. He emphasized the fact that committees on land use and on public works could be particularly helpful. This suggestion was embodied in a motion. In discussing the motion Mr. Karraker urged that provision be made for educating — through schools, religious institutions, etc., — the public to the recreational value of public property and the need for preserving it for the general public benefit. Mr. Kingery believed that much educational work could be done by the various established state administrative departments but was inclined to be cautious about publicity until the state planning commission had completed —— and the commission through its

committees had okayed — at least the first units of its report. Mayor Kapp agreed that public education should not be a function of the state planning commission, but that it might recommend to Illinois educators the need for impressing on children the use-value of all public property. The motion was called for and was passed unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING HELD IN THE ROOMS OF THE SANGAMO CLUB AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, JULY 19, 1934, at 10 a.m.

Robert Kingery, chairman, called the meeting to order and asked H. E. Hudson to act as secretary pro tem.

On roll call, the following members and guests were found to be present:

Members:
Robert Kingery
Dr. Frank J. Jirka
C. F. Thompson
Walter W. McLaughlin
Dr. M. M. Leighton
M. M. Baker
D. H. Burnham
Leonard Condon
Donald B. Craig
Mayor John W. Kapp, Jr.
Edward L. Karraker
Benjamin F. Stein

Guests:
C. M. Moderwell
District Chairman
National Resources Board

Dean H. W. Mumford
College of Agriculture

D. K. Richardson
Department of
Public Health

Dr. Arnold
Department of
Public Health

Dr. Walter H. Voskuil
Mineral Economist
State Geological Survey

Staff Members:
H. E. Hudson
Chief of Staff

Col. H. L. Kellogg
State Planning Engineer

Jacob L. Crane, Jr.
Consultant
National Resources Board

Motion was made by Mr. Stein and seconded by Mr. Burnham that the minutes of the last meeting be approved. Hearing no objections, the chair directed that the minutes stand approved as read.

Mr. Kingery welcomed the members of the commission and, after making a short statement, suggested that Mr. Crane open the meeting with a discussion of the general report, outlining in particular his views as set up in the tentative conclusions and from these work into the detail of the report as submitted by the staff.

Mr. Crane thereupon made a general statement of the activities of the Public Works Administration leading to the creation of the National Planning Board and the resultant needs for study of local conditions throughout the nation; he called attention to the fact that the organization of the National Planning Board had been changed and absorbed into the National Resources Board. He stated that there was still a very essential need for state planning work and that the National Resources Board was becoming more and more dependent upon the state planning boards for a supply of local information to be used in the development of the national plan. He called attention to the fact that this was a progress report, not for general publication, but for the benefit of the state commission as a series of pointers for outlining the future studies to be undertaken. He expressed the hope that a full report, which could be published and broadcast for the public would be completed toward the end of the year.

In explaining his views of the tentative conclusions, Mr. Crane made it clear that these were personal views and did not reflect the actual opinion of the commission or its staff, but presented the picture as he saw it. He called particular attention to the conclusions concerning changes in economic and living conditions, the unemployment problem with its probability of periodic reoccurrence. He also stated that state planning commissions, in his opinion, were governmental agencies and arms of the state governments and as such should be officially established. He emphasized the fact that they should be advisory rather than administrative and should not encroach upon the field of any state agency, but should rather correlate and combine the efforts of the various state and local agencies in a broad way and with a foresight into the problems which would be wider and of greater scope than that of any particular agency.

In reading over his tentative conclusions — 29 in number — Mr. Crane explained each one in detail. There was considerable discussion of the nineteenth paragraph with special reference to the total area of the state and the amount of farm land used as harvested crop land. Mr. Crane concluded with a general statement on state taxation and the trend of taxation and expenditure of money collected from such taxation.

Mr. Kingery suggested that the commission then proceed to go through the report by sections and asked the permission of the commission to call the public health section first,

at the request of Dr. Jirka, who stated that he had other meetings to attend during the day and would be glad to be excused early.

Dr. Jirka then stated the two major problems of public health control as being: (1) treatment of the acute or communicable diseases; and (2) treatment of chronic illnesses. He then discussed the measures which had been provided for handling both classes. He called attention to the fact that there were only 22 sanatoria for tuberculosis in the state and that there was an acute need for an increase in bed capacity for the treatment of this disease. He also called attention to the studies which might be made in the genito-urinary diseases with correlated effects on crime and blindness. Dr. Jirka stressed the need of caring more and more for adult chronic ailments such as rheumatism, heart trouble, and nerve ailments. He recommended that preventive and immunizing measures be extended to workers employed on relief work on a similar scale to that used in connection with U. S. Army services for the purpose of reducing communicable diseases. He dwelt at length on the work which had been done by the Department of Public Health through its own resources and through the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission in connection with the building of outside toilets in many areas throughout the state and recommended that these projects be extended into

other sections. He also called attention to the fact that the care of the criminals and the insane was delegated to the Department of Public Welfare but, on account of the nature of both classes, might properly belong to the Department of Public Health, and suggested that surveys of the criminals and insane committments could be made correlating this information with economic conditions, etc. A tabulation of state expenditures by several states in the country was presented showing the position of Illinois as being very low.

Dr. Jirka presented a personnel layout for the State Department of Public Health with the working force which he considered proper for the execution of the department's needed activities (attached). In the general discussion which followed, the chairman read a letter submitted by Dr. Davis which discussed several phases of the situation as pertaining to the Department of Public Health. Mr. Kingery then outlined certain phases originating in the division of highways affect the public health department, calling attention to the lack of road access between doctor and patient or between patient and possible medical attention or hospitalization.

A general discussion of the hospital situation in the state followed and the financial conditions of various individual hospitals were discussed by Dr. Jirka, Mr. Baker, and others interested in the hospital projects. Dr. Richardson made a statement on tuberculosis calling attention to the fact

that low economic conditions did not necessarily produce tuberculosis, but that the disease is classed as a communicable disease and might be as recurrent in individuals whose economic status was much higher.

Mr. Moderwell made a statement concerning PWA applications as affecting public health, indicating a large number of applications which had been filed for improved water supply and sewage treatment. Mr. Kingery suggested that the staff bring in recommendations on the public health situation as affecting:

1. Public health department personnel
2. The extension of sanitary projects
3. Extension of treatment for adult chronic ailments
4. The study of criminal and insane committments with relation to certain diseases.

He then instructed the staff to make some definite recommendations on this part of the program. Mayor Kapp asked for an opinion regarding the resolution which might help this part of the program. The chairman indicated that full studies might help, and after some discussion, it was suggested that the matter be presented to the governor as an emergency proposition. Mayor Kapp then moved that the director of public health prepare a supplemental budget in accordance with the needs of the public health department which should be submitted to the State Planning Commission and by them transmitted to the governor

and a special session of the general assembly for consideration at its next special session. Mr. Stein seconded the motion, and upon vote, the motion was declared carried. The meeting then adjourned for lunch.

After a very delightful lunch served in the rooms of the Sangamo Club, Mr. Kingery called the meeting to order at 1:30 p.m. Dr. Jirka asked to be excused because of another meeting, and Dean Mumford, who was about to leave, was asked to make a few remarks on planning activities. Dean Mumford stressed the need for activity in finance and the need for the administrative agency which would carry forward the work of this staff and would execute its plans and recommendations. He further urged that the commission confine its activities and carry through only such projects as could be thoroughly studied, outlined and definitely planned.

Mr. Kingery then took up the report of the Land Use Committee and called upon Director McLaughlin for the report of the meeting of the committee held on July 18. Director McLaughlin presented the report of the committee and also a short statement prepared by Dean Mumford on subsistence homesteads. He also discussed the Illini and Shawnee federal forest purchase reservations. Mr. Kingery then called on Mr. Karraker to explain some of the details of acquiring and some of the difficulties encountered in establishing the forest areas in the south end of the state. Mr. Karraker detailed the statements with many specific illustrations of

problems encountered and further explained the relationship of these projects to relief work. He called attention to trail and road, erosion, reforestation, building, and other construction problems which could form a part of the work-relief program, as well as many other problems such as wild life and game reservations which might come under the work of the Department of Conservation. The report of the Land Use Committee is as follows:

The Land Use Committee met on July 18 in the office of the Department of Agriculture. There were present: Walter W. McLaughlin, chairman, Director C. W. Thompson, M. M. Baker, members of the committee; also Dean H. W. Mumford, Dr. Smith, and Dr. Burlison of the College of Agriculture, Dr. Frison, chief of the State Natural History Division, Jacob L. Crane, consultant, National Resources Board, and H. L. Kellogg and H. E. Hudson, of the State Planning Commission staff.

The committee reviewed in detail the section of the progress report having to do with agriculture, recommending to the staff: (1) that it develop in the present report the subject of land erosion, adding a map of the McLean County erosion-control area and a brief description of developments in the erosion field in the state; (2) that it insert a map showing the actual timber-bearing land at the present time; (3) that it add an additional map of the Dixon Springs area; (4) that the study of farm mortgages be pushed.

Of these recommendations, arrangement was made for inserting the material required in the first three recommendations in the present report before it shall be considered as as complete

The committee discussed at considerable length the programs for purchase of marginal and sub-marginal lands by the U. S. Forestry Service and other agencies. With regard to the forest area at the south end of the state, it made the following recommendations:

1. That the Illinois State Planning Commission instruct its Land Use Committee to investigate the district adjacent to the Illini and Shawnee Forest areas, that it confer with the State Departments of Agriculture and Conservation, the College of Agriculture, and the State Natural History Division in this matter, and that it select definite areas for recommendation to the U. S. Forest Service to be added to the Illini and Shawnee Forest areas.
2. That the Illinois State Planning Commission recommend to the U. S. Forest Service that the Illini and Shawnee Forest areas be extended to a total of 750,000 acres more or less, in accordance with plan and description to be furnished by the Land Use Committee.
3. That the Illinois State Planning Commission instruct its Land Use Committee to investigate areas of sub-marginal lands heretofore recommended for acquisition by governmental

agencies, that it confer in the matter with the State Departments of Agriculture and Conservation, the College of Agriculture and the State Natural History Division and that it select one or more of these areas for recommendation for immediate acquisition by the state government and for their use and development as wild life refuges.

4. That the Illinois State Planning Commission recommend to the state administration that it take immediate steps to acquire and use as wild life refuges the areas recommended by the Land Use Committee as provided in Recommendation No. 3.

The Land Use Committee plans in the future to develop for submission to the State Planning Commission at a subsequent meeting, a report and recommendation regarding the policy and program for the state of Illinois in the matter of sub-marginal land use and wild life protection.

Mr. Crane gave a brief statement of the possible influence of the resolutions discussed in the report of the Land Use Committee in helping to influence the federal government in the acquisition of farm lands. Director McLaughlin moved the adoption of Section 1 of the report of the Land Use Committee. Mr. Baker seconded it, and upon vote the chairman declared the motion unanimously carried. Director McLaughlin then moved the adoption of Section 2 of the

Land Use Committee report. Mr. Condon seconded the motion upon vote the chairman declared the motion carried. Director McLaughlin then moved the adoption of Section 3 of the Land Use Committee report. Mayor Kapp seconded the motion, and upon vote the chairman declared the motion carried. In connection with this resolution, the chairman called attention to the projects which his department had been called upon to recommend:

1. Roadside picnic places
2. Children's recreational sites
3. Family recreational sites.

He called attention to the fact that the federal government had certain restrictions upon the purchase of such lands, such as price per acre and radial distances from metropolitan areas.

Action upon Section 4 of the Land Use Committee report was deferred until the next meeting of the commission to await the action of the sub-committee appointed on Section 3. The chairman then stated that if there were no objections, the commission would defer consideration of details set up in the report until a future meeting of the commission. Then full consideration would be given to the sections of the report. The chair then requested that each member of the commission study the report and send in a written criticism of the material thus far presented, which criticism should be in the hands of the staff (Col. H. L. Kellogg, Illinois State Planning Commission, 1319 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago,) by

[illegible] at once

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August 15, 1934. There being no objections, the chair directed that this be done.

Mr. Kingery then suggested that Mr. Hudson be asked to explain in detail the report on public works with particular reference to the 10-year program. Mr. Hudson then read over the section of the report covering public works with explanations of the charts included, and other studies relating to the subject which are in progress. After a considerable discussion, Director McLaughlin suggested the improvement of the country road, "secondary and tertiary roads," as a part of the program. Mr. Kingery reported that the section of the future road program of the Division of Highways could well be made a part of this report and that this future road program dealt in particular with these country roads.

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Mr. Kingery also called attention to the ~~diversion~~ division of the fuel tax, 3 cents to State, Counties & municipalities, and stated that ~~its application to~~ the retention of funds for road construction instead of diversion to direct relief would soon result in ~~betterment and repairs on existing roads~~, ~~giving opportunity for~~ and give a more constructive [illegible] the extension of these secondary or teritary roads. (not I think)

Mr. Kingery then reported upon the possibility of a ~~grade crossing~~ program for the elimination of dangerous intersections of highway and railroad traffic and stated that he would have definite material to submit along this line in the near future.

Col. Kellogg then went through the report by sections, explaining each and, during the explanation of the mineral resources, called upon Dr. Leighton to talk on that section of the report. Dr. Leighton stressed the position of the state of Illinois with relation to the national market, calling particular attention to its strategic location. He pointed out that the use which a state made of its mineral resources indicated its economic trend and stated that he had often compared Illinois with a European nation, raising the question, if Illinois were in Europe what would it be doing with its mineral resources? He called attention to the fact that the state is very backward in developing its natural mineral wealth.

Dr. Leighton discussed the coal situation in detail, particularly as to possible development in the use of slack coal and briquette coal. He suggested the formation of a committee on mineral resources development and made a motion that the chair appoint such a committee. Director Thompson seconded the motion and upon vote, the chairman declared the motion unanimously carried.

Mr. Kellogg then continued through the balance of the report and stated that it was the intention to continue the studies to the end of the year and present a report at that time. He explained the operation of the staff, its

sources of pay as being divided into three groups:

1. Those on the administration staff of the IERC,
2. Those on the payroll of various state departments,
3. Those employed under Work Relief (IERC.)

Mr. Kingery then stressed the importance of the work of the commission and the duties and obligations of the individual commissioners and stated that it was his hope that the work would continue on uninterruptedly and that steps would be taken to continue the men now on the state payroll, and an effort would be made to put the project on a continuing basis. He stated that there should be a meeting of the commission in the near future at the call of the chairman and hearing no objections, it was so ordered.

Mr. Kingery called attention to the fact that there was to be an interstate planning meeting in Chicago on July 27 and 28 under the direction of Mr. Moderwell, to which all members of the commission were invited.

Mr. Crane then expressed his appreciation of the meeting and stated that it seemed to him that the commission was coming to the position that the National Resources Board had intended, that its usefulness now has been established, and that its promise to become more useful in the future was thoroughly justified. Mr. Stein voiced his approval of

the manner in which the report was presented, which was concurred in by various members of the commission. Mr. Stein stated that the material presented gave him, as an individual, a concrete idea of the principles of state planning in a way which was entirely new to his past experience and he felt that the staff should be thanked for the careful and clean-cut manner in which the report had been presented.

The meeting adjourned at 5:15 p.m. to meet at the call of the chair.

H. E. Hudson
Secretary Pro tem.

HEH:RMH

1939 1938 1937 1936 1935

Reorder No. 1015½
SUPER BRAND FOLDER
HEAVY WEIGHT

MINUTES OF MEETING

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

February 7, 1935

Meeting held at the Sangamo Club in the Central Illinois Public Service Building, Springfield, Illinois.

Meeting called to order by chairman, Robert Kingery, at 10:00 a.m.

Present:

Members:

Robert Kingery
Dr. Frank J. Jirka
Dr. M. M. Leighton
Walter W. McLaughlin
C. F. Thompson
M. M. Baker
D. H. Burnham
Donald B. Craig
Dr. N. S. Davis, III
Verne E. Joy
Edward L. Karraker
B. F. Stein

Visitors:

Dean Herbert W. Mumford
Charles Moderwell

Consultant and Staff:

Jacob L. Crane, Jr.
Henry L. Kellogg
Herbert E. Hudson

The minutes of the previous meeting of July 19, 1934, having been mailed to all members, motion was made by Mr. McLaughlin and seconded by Mr. Craig that the minutes be approved without reading. Motion carried.

Activities of Staff:

Statement by Mr. Kellogg and Chairman Kingery regarding the activities of the staff for the past year, particularly calling attention to the assistance rendered the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission in their work activities and the fact that the responsibilities for work carried on on behalf of the IERC was kept separate from the work carried on for the Planning Commission.

Commission's report under date of December, 1934:

Chairman Kingery explained the production of the present report as a "boiling down" of the larger form in order to make the report more immediately useful for the State Administration and Legislature.

The report was then read by Mr. Hudson, item by item, with discussion and recommendations by members of the Commission. After full discussion, it was moved by Mr. Burnham and seconded by Mr. Stein that the report, as edited by the Commission, be approved and that the staff be authorized to prepare and publish to the Governor and the Legislature. Motion carried.

Future Status of Commission:

Mr. Moderwell, district chairman, inquired as to the probability for permanence of the State Planning Commission. Mr. Kingery replied, indicating the probability that the Civil Administrative Code would be modified by act of legislature, establishing the Commission as an advisory board to the Governor and Legislature.

Report of Future Road Commission:

The staff were instructed to mail copies of the report of the Commission on the Future Road Program, which was presented to the Legislature in January, 1933, to the members of the Planning Commission.

Meeting adjourned.

Robert Kingery, Chairman

Herbert E. Hudson, Acting Secretary

AN ACT to create a State Planning Commission and to define its powers and duties.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

SECTION 1. There is created the State Planning Commission to consist of twenty competent and interested persons appointed by the Governor. The commission shall organize by selecting from its members a chairman and a secretary and shall provide rules for transacting its business and keeping records thereof. The members of the commission shall receive no compensation.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the commission to make a thorough study and investigation of the natural resources of the State and of the problems of agriculture, industry and population. The commission shall formulate plans and make recommendations for the further development of the State's resources which will be helpful to agriculture, labor, mining, manufacturing, industry, the transportation of persons and goods, the conservation of forests, soil, stream flow, parks and parkways, game preserves and other resources and activities in the State, and for adequate provision for the future population of the State.

SECTION 3. The commission shall have power to utilize any department or agency of the State government in the preparation of such plans, and to employ such experts and assistants as it may deem necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 4. The commission shall from time to time report its plans, recommendations, and findings to the Governor and to the General Assembly.

APPROVED July 2, 1935

MINUTES OF THE ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
MEETING AT THE SANGAMO CLUB, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

September 10, 1935, at 10 a.m.

Present: Chairman: Mr. Kingery
Members: Mr. Baker, Dr. Jirka, Dr. Leighton,
Mr. McLaughlin, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Kapp,
Mr. Karraker, Mr. Stein;
Visitor: Dr. Richardson, of the Department of
Public Health
and Mr. Kellogg, engineer of the Commission,
Acting Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting, February 7, 1935, having been mailed to the members of the Commission, Mr. Griffin moved that the minutes of the meeting of February 7, 1935, as submitted, be approved without reading. Carried.

Mr. Kingery presented a copy of the act by which the State Planning Commission becomes a permanent part of the State Administration. He stated that it was the expressed wish of the Governor that the present members be continued, three additional members to be added to fill up the legal number of twenty. He stated that the Governor had not yet had opportunity to make the official appointments, but that it was his desire that the Commission should continue to function in the meantime without interruption.

Report of Activities of the Staff. Mr. Kellogg presented a report on the activities of the staff, covering:

Revision and distribution of December 1934 report

Report on land use in the problem areas of the state

Preparation of report and negotiation for dam and reservoir project in Williamson County

Statistical service for IERC

Analysis of all work projects of IERC and recommendation of projects for WPA

Analysis of relief load by communities for guidance of District Directors of WPA

Recommendation of additions to Forestry Purchase Units in Southern Illinois

Preparation of inventory of desirable public work s for the state

Preparation of maps and charts for exhibition purposes

Preparation of available data for information of PWA with reference to proposed projects.

Election of Officers. After discussion, Mr. McLaughlin moved that the term of officers be that of the fiscal biennium of the State. Carried.

Mr. Stein moved that Mr. Kingery be Chairman.

Mr. Griffin moved that the nominations be closed and that the Acting Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the Commission for Mr. Kingery as Chairman. Carried unanimously.

Mr. McLaughlin nominated Mr. M. M. Baker as Vice Chairman. Mr. Stein moved that nominations be closed and that the Acting Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the Commission for Mr. Baker as Vice Chairman. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Griffin nominated Mr. John W. Kapp, Jr., as Secretary. He also moved that nominations be closed and that the Acting Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the Commission for Mr. Kapp as Secretary. Carried unanimously.

Miscellaneous Business.

Rules for Commission: After discussion, the Engineer was instructed to prepare a set of rules to govern the activities of the Commission. These rules to be presented at the next meeting for action.

Official Signatures: After discussion, Mr. Griffin moved and Mr. Stein seconded that Chairman, or Vice Chairman, and Secretary be authorized to sign all authorizations pertaining to expenditures for the Commission. Carried.

Future Organization of Staff. Chairman stated that he had appointed, subject to the approval of the Commission:

Henry L. Kellogg, State Planning Engineer, at $4,000 per year;
George W. Everett, Assistant Engineer, at not to exceed $3,000 per year.

Dr. Leighton moved that this action be approved. Carried.

Budget presented showing allocation of additional personnel and expense to the cooperating departments. Decided without vote that Engineer should meet with the department heads and arrange for cooperation on the basis of the budget presented.

Additional Members of Commission. Chairman stated that he had recommended to the Governor that the following be appointed to fill the membership of the Commission:

A. L. Bowen, Director of the Department of Public Welfare
Herbert W. Mumford, Dean, College of Agriculture
James Gorman, President, Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.
Fred W. Sargent, President, Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Mr. McLaughlin moved that the recommendations of the Chairman be concurred in. Carried.

Service to Local Governments. Chairman stated that legislation in Illinois now authorizes the following:

City planning commissions
City zoning commissions
City systems of arterial streets
City street set-back lines
City park districts
County planning commissions
County zoning commissions
County systems of highways
County highway set-back lines
County forest preserve districts

and suggested that local activities along these lines should be

aided by the staff. Suggested that reports of activity be obtained from the Chicago Regional Planning Association and be sent to the Commission for their information.

Committees. The question of appointing standing committees of the Commission to give special attention to the various phases of its work was discussed at length. It was decided without vote that the rules of the Commission should provide that the Chairman should be authorized to appoint special committees to consider special situations, but that it should not be the policy of the Commission to have standing committees. Suggested further that Commission members should be consulted by mail on appropriate questions which might arise.

Mr. Griffin moved we adjourn. Carried.

JOHN W. KAPP, Jr.
Secretary

ROBERT KINGERY
Chairman

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

STATEMENT REGARDING ACTIVITIES SINCE LAST MEETING OF FEBRUARY 7, 1935

September 17, 1935

1. REPORTS

The last meeting of the Commission was largely occupied with going over the draft of the report prepared under date of December 1934. At the close of the meeting, the Commission authorized the chairman and staff to complete the editing and prepare for publication. This was done, and the edition of four hundred copies was prepared and distributed. There has been considerable demand from various parts of the state and of the country at large for copies of this report.

In May, authority was obtained from Governor Horner to put out an issue of 10,000 copies after further revision. Complying with the authority granted by the Commission, the chairman and staff have further edited the report, and the larger issue is now being distributed.

As stated at the last meeting, there has been assembled much other information which it is planned to publish in a smaller issue as a supplementary report. Due to the interruptions in the work of the staff, which will be explained later, this supplementary report has not yet been prepared for publication, but the work is being prosecuted as we are able.

2. PROBLEM AREA REPORT

During this period, Mr. F. E. Schlots, appointed by the National Resources Board, as Land Planning Consultant to the Illinois State Planning Commission, has been preparing a revised report on land use in the state of Illinois. It has been developed similar to but with more detailed specifications than the preliminary report prepared last fall. This report should be available for distribution within the next thirty days.

3. INVENTORY OF DESIRABLE PUBLIC WORKS

From the beginning of its work, one of the items, requested by the National Planning Board, has been a continuing inventory of desirable public works. With the approach of this year's work program, the Secretary of the Interior requested the State Planning Commission and the State Director of the Public Works Administration to prepare such an inventory for the guidance of the authorities in Washington in setting up their program. This inventory was prepared in detail by communities and by class of work. Copy of the summary is attached.

4. DATA REGARDING PROJECTS FOR PWA

The Secretary of the Interior has directed all State Directors of PWA to submit lists of their project applications to the State Planning Commission of their respective states for comment or recommendations. Data as to population; improvements already existing in that field;

normally justifiable expenditures; economic status of the community; and other similar items are prepared and furnished to the Director.

5. MAPS AND CHARTS FOR EXHIBITION

As suggested at the last meeting of the Commission, we have prepared 61 maps and charts for exhibition purposes, approximately 2 x 3 feet in size. The subjects were taken from the more important illustrations, from our reports, and from a number of charts on medical subjects supplied by the Department of Public Health. The following have been prepared:

Medical	24
Population	6
Industry and trade	10
Transportation	3
Recreation	3
Public Welfare:	
Education	3
Institutions	4
Agriculture	5
National defense	1
Mineral resources	2

A selection of these exhibits was on display at the Convention of the State Medical Society and caused much favorable comment.

6. FORESTRY RECOMMENDATIONS

At its meeting in March 1934, the Commission authorized its Land-Use Committee to recommend to the National Forest Service, the addition of other areas to the approved forestry units in Southern Illinois. Thereafter the Committee recommended the addition of approximately 115,000 acres to the Shawnee forest unit. About the first of June, the local office of the Forest Service requested the approval by the Commission to the addition of approximately 330,000 acres to the Illini and Shawnee units. This area had been selected and approved for this use at a conference of representatives of the agencies concerned, acting in connection with the State College of Agriculture.

A map showing the proposed extensions was submitted to our Land-Use Committee, and on their approval, the recommendation of the Commission was forwarded to the Forest Service.

7. CRAB ORCHARD CREEK PROJECT: WILLIAMSON COUNTY

At the request of Major A. R. Lord, administrator of Work and Rehabilitation of the IERC, the staff has prepared a preliminary report for a reservoir project on Crab Orchard Creek in the basin of the Big Muddy River, Williamson County. It has also negotiated with various agencies in order to find a way in which the project could be acceptably set up and the work performed. The final set-up is that Dr. Norton, regional

director of the Resettlement Administration, has submitted to Dr. L. C. Gray, in Washington, his superior, a project proposal providing for the purchase of over twenty-four thousand acres of land in the southern part of Williamson County and the impounding of two reservoirs which will have a total submerged area of over thirteen thousand acres. The original construction work will be prosecuted as a project of the Resettlement Administration, under the advice of the National Park Service. When the project is complete, the property will be deeded to the State of Illinois, Division of Parks, to be operated and maintained.

8. RELATION OF STAFF TO IERC

Since February 1, the staff of the Planning Commission has been wholly on the payroll of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, partly on the administrative payroll, but mostly on a work project. It has been contrary to the policy of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to permit the state commissions to carry a staff of the state planning commissions wholly on their roll. In consideration, however, of the services which have been rendered by our staff to the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, this condition has been permitted here.

Due to the lack of funds available to the Relief Commission, the staff was laid off for a period of four weeks

during April and May. Most of the members of the staff, however, worked for two weeks, and a few worked for the whole period, without pay.

9. SERVICE TO IERC

The staff has continued as heretofore to render statistical and drafting service to the Relief Commission and the Works Progress Administration.

10. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION SURVEY

Also at the request of Major Lord, the staff has had general supervision of a rural electrification survey which was undertaken on instructions from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, but has been discontinued because of not conforming to the plans of the Rural Electrification Administration recently set up in Washington. The work of the survey has extended to the collection of, from private utility companies, data whereby 90 per cent of the rural electrical distribution lines in the state have been mapped, and field surveys were under way in 24 counties when the order came to discontinue. Although the field work was only 10 per cent complete, it developed many locations where rural distribution lines could be economically built.

11. WPA WORK PROGRAM

At the re-opening of work projects on May 27, the staff was requested by Major Lord, administrator of Work and

Rehabilitation for the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, to make an analysis of all approved work relief projects in the state, numbering approximately ten thousand, to determine their desirability from the standpoint of the new Works Progress Administration program. Inasmuch as this was essentially a job of planning for the state and as the staff was being paid by the Relief Commission, it was thought wise to conform to this request, and practically all of the work of the staff has been, from that time, in the services of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission and the Works Progress Administration. A number of other engineers were employed to assist in this project analysis and were temporarily added to our staff.

In this same connection an analysis of the personnel of all relief cases was made by communities for the guidance of the District Directors of WPA in setting up their work projects.

At the present, the majority of the engineers on the staff have been taken over by the Works Progress Administration at higher rates of pay than has been considered advisable for us to set up. The work, however, is being reorganized, and following the policies developed at our meeting and further instructions from Springfield, the staff will be reorganized and the new program set up.

1938

1937

1936

1940

Reorder No. 1015½
SUPER BRAND FOLDER
HEAVY WEIGHT

MINUTES OF THE ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
MEETING AT THE SANGAMO CLUB, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS
January 9, 1936, at 10 a.m.

Present: Chairman: Mr. Kingery
Members: Mr. Baker, Mr. Burnham, Mr. Kapp,
Dr. Leighton, Mr. McLaughlin, Mr. Thompson;
Consultant: Mr. Bartholomew
District Chairman: Mr. Moderwell
Engineer: Mr. Kellogg.

Meeting was called to order by Chairman Kingery. Mr. Thompson moved that, inasmuch as there was no official ruling on the subject, those present be considered a quorum of the Commission.

Minutes of the meeting of September 10, were read. Mr. Baker moved that the minutes of the September 10th meeting be approved and ratified as read. Motion carried.

Mr. Kingery opened the meeting with remarks on the past activity and future plans of the Commission. He indicated that our future activities should have more to do with work or service projects and less with research projects. An interview recently given to the press along that line has received favorable comment.

Remarks by Mr. Bartholomew, consultant. He outlined the history of the National Resources Committee and its relation to the state planning commissions; described briefly the St. Louis

Regional Plan report which is to be published by the National Resources Committee; and suggested the following practical activities for 1936:

Completion of land-use plan
Prepare specific public works program
Promote county planning and zoning
Promote city planning and zoning
Prepare instruction booklets on setting up planning and zoning agencies
Selection of purchase projects in inferior lands.

Report of Activities of the Staff.

Mr. Kellogg presented a report on the activities of the staff covering:

Organization
Reports
Maps and charts for exhibition
Status of Crab Orchard Creek reservoir project, Williamson County;
Rural electrification survey;
Cooperation of guide-book project of WPA;
Population analysis of the Chicago region;
Study of possible reservoir sites;
Rural highway survey; and the
Kaskaskia Valley report.

It was requested that, as a part of this report of activities, the distribution list of our report, revised July 1935, be included together with selections from letters received from persons who had read the report.

Mr. McLaughlin stated that at a recent conference on rural electrification favorable comments had been made as to the survey work which had been done by the Planning Commission staff.

Dr. Leighton suggested that in connection with the rural highway study information be furnished to the Division of Highways showing the location of mineral deposits in mining operations.

Adoption of Rules for Commission.

As directed at the meeting of September 10, 1935, a draft of a set of rules for the guidance of the activities of the Commission was presented. The proposed rules were read and discussed one by one, and various suggestions were made as to changes. Mr. Thompson moved that the rules, as submitted and amended, be approved subject to review at the next meeting of the Commission.

Organization of Staff.

Mr. Kingery reported the organization of the staff as follows:

From the Commission's appropriation, the State Planning Engineer and Assistant State Planning Engineer;

From the State Departments, the 5 persons now employed in various capacities and 4 additional persons to be employed when allocations are complete and the right persons found;

From the WPA project, which has just been finally approved and on which the first persons are expected to report on January 16, 1936, there will be not to exceed 56 persons.

Future Activities.

A tentative program for work during the coming 6 months was presented and discussed. Copy is attached to these minutes. In connection with this work program, Mr. Kapp stated that the Illinois Municipal League would cooperate fully in guiding municipalities and counties in organizing for planning, zoning and similar activities. He suggested that we endeavor to organize Sangamon County early in the program so that the capitol county would be a sample for other counties.

Mr. McLaughlin suggested that a brief statement, containing an analysis of the instructions of the Rural Electrification Administration, be prepared to assist local groups in making successful application to the Rural Electrification Administration for loans. He stated further that the rural electrification program was being pushed and that the state committee to supervise the work was about to be organized. Mr. McLaughlin further suggested that an item providing that the Planning Commission would cooperate with the Illinois Commerce Commission in promoting projects in rural electrification be added to the work program.

After further discussion, Mr. McLaughlin moved that the work program be approved, as amended, with the understanding that special emphasis would be laid on the items which from time to time should prove the most useful. Motion carried.

Other Business.

Mr. Thompson moved that the position of assistant secretary be created and that the State Planning Engineer be ex-officio of the assistant secretary. Motion carried.

Mr. Kingery presented a letter from the American Planning and Civic Association, urging membership in the association at $25.00 per year. After discussion, it was moved by Mr. McLaughlin that the Commission hold membership in the American Planning and Civic Association, the funds to come from the appropriation for the Commission. Motion carried.

Mr. McLaughlin moved that we adjourn.

JOHN W. KAPP Jr.
Secretary

ROBERT KINGERY
Chairman

H. L. KELLOGG
Assistant Secretary

HLK:RMH

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

STATEMENT REGARDING ACTIVITIES SINCE LAST MEETING OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1935

January 7, 1936

1. ORGANIZATION

As reported at the last meeting our staff had dwindled to about twenty persons due to requisition by the Works Progress Administration for our personnel. Inasmuch as the work relief program was about to be discontinued, additional persons were not requisitioned. The project was actually discontinued on October 3, 1935, since which time we have had 7 persons on the staff, all of whom are on State payrolls, as elsewhere set forth in detail. On account of this shortage of staff, our activities have been severely curtailed during the 4 months just passed.

2. REPORTS

As stated at the last meeting, an issue of 9,800 copies of the revised report of the Commission, which was originally issued in December 1934 and revised in July 1935, has been received. Of these approximately seven thousand have been distributed to date. See list attached.

3. MAPS AND CHARTS FOR EXHIBITION

As stated at the last meeting, 61 maps and charts have been prepared for exhibition and are on hand. During the period, a selection of these charts was loaned to the state convention of the Illinois Association of Real Estate Boards. The representatives of the Association expressed great interest in the exhibit and requested for their members and others approximately two hundred fifty copies of the report after the meeting.

4. STATUS OF CRAB ORCHARD CREEK RESERVOIR PROJECT, WILLIAMSON COUNTY

About two months ago, Dr. E. A Norton, regional director of the Resettlement Administration, confidently expected that his department at Washington would find the funds necessary to purchase the land for this project, so that construction work could be initiated on a WPA project. However, such allocation of funds has not been made, and, as I understand it, is no longer probable.

5. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION SURVEY

As reported at the last meeting, the field work on this survey was discontinued on July 25, 1935. Since that time, the information obtained in the field has been analyzed and economic projects reported for 7 counties. We have found Dr. Paul J. Raver, of the Illinois Commerce Commission, very much interested in the information obtained and we have been turning over to him our maps and field survey records as fast as he is able to use them.

6. COOPERATION OF GUIDE-BOOK PROJECT OF WPA

In the Federal writer's project, provision is made for the preparation of a guide book for each state, which shall describe all locations of current or historic interest. For the state of Illinois this project is under the direction of Dr. Clark H. Slover. We have furnished him with copies of our reports and have also allowed him to make copies of all the survey material on historic sites which we have in our files. Dr. Slover has expressed great appreciation for the information furnished.

7. POPULATION ANALYSIS OF THE CHICAGO REGION

The Chicago Regional Planning Association has requested us, together with other governmental and commercial agencies, to participate in an analysis of population trends and fofecasts in all civil divisions of the Chicago region including 9 counties of Illinois. This analysis is now in progress.

8. STUDY OF POSSIBLE RESERVOIR SITES

Artificial surface water supplies have been established for 39 cities in Illinois. The north one-third of the state, omitting the cities near Lake Michigan, obtains its principal water supplies from deep wells. On account of the heavy demand for water from the state at about fifteen hundred feet below sea level, their waters having been receding seriously and it is probable that in the not distant future artificial reservoirs will be required for many of these supplies.

Our map studies of possible artificial reservoirs have been carried on with the purpose of indicating desirable sites from the standpoint of water supply as well as for flood control and recreational purposes.

9. RURAL HIGHWAY SURVEY

The Federal Bureau of Public Roads has requested of all state highway departments exhaustive surveys looking toward the set up of programs of rural highway improvement throughout the country. The Illinois Division of Highways has in turn requested from us the available data as to rural population as to waterways with their improvements and a classification of all rural lands on the basis of productive capacity.

We have furnished the Division of Highways the available topographic and post road maps which show the distribution of rural population and the places where they are accustomed to congregate. Also a map has been prepared a and delivered showing the waterways of the state, together with indication of all free and toll highway bridges, railway bridges, locks and dams, terminals and landing places, and ferries, excepting for Lake Michigan and the Chicago River.

Negotiations for making the land classification have been conducted with the College of Agriculture at Urbana, and arrangement has been made fro obtaining from the soil survey division the information which will be required after the Federal specifications have been finally approved.

10. KASKASKIA VALLEY REPORT.

At our request, a group connected with the State Departments, the State Surveys, and the University of Illinois are preparing an economic report on the Kaskaskia River Valley, similar to but more extensive than the report prepared on the Valley of the Big Muddy River about a year ago. The editing and production of this report is being handled by the engineering department at the University and is well underway. Copies will be sent to the members of the Planning Commission when issued.

HLE:REH

MINUTES OF THE ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING AT THE SANGAMO CLUB, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

November 12, 1936, at 10 a.m.

Present: Chairman: Mr. Kingery
Vice Chairman: Mr. Baker
Secretary: Mr. Kapp
Members: Mr. Burnham, Mr. Condon, Mr. Richardson, representing Dr. Jirka, Dr. Leighton, Mr. McLaughlin, and Mr. Joy.
District Chairman: Mr. Moderwell
Consultant: Mr. Bartholomew
Asst. Secretary: Mr. Kellogg:

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Kingery, chairman.

The minutes of the meeting of January 9, 1936, were read. Mr. Condon moved that the minutes be approved. Motion carried.

Official Statements:

Mr. Kingery made a brief statement regarding the activities of the Executive Committee and the staff since the last meeting, the principal project discussed, being the water resources survey, which was initiated by the National Resources Committee.

Mr. Bartholomew, consultant, discussed the program and acitivites of the National Resources Committee. He described

briefly a study of recreational needs and facilities which it is anticipated the state commissions will be asked to make. He discussed also the need for increased activity in local planning as the logical basis for state planning activities.

Mr. Moderwell, district chairman, emphasized the desire of the National Resources Committee to establish state planning on a permanent basis.

Rules of the Commission:

The rules for the control of the Commission's activities which were tentatively approved at the January meeting were presented by the Chairman. Dr. Leighton moved that the rules, as presented, be approved. Motion carried.

Report on Activities:

The report on the activities of the staff, copy of which is filed with these minutes, was presented. The various items in this report were discussed at length. On certain of these matters, action was taken or agreed to as indicated below.

Recreational Activities: There were discussed:

The completion of a plan for a state-wide system of parks and parkways; acquisition and development to follow as opportunity presents.

Consideration of a compact with the state of Missouri providing for an interstate parkways running from the proposed Table Rock reservoir in southwestern Missiouri, via Lake of the Ozarks, St. Louis, the Illinois and Fox

Rivers, to Chain o' Lakes, norhtwest of Chicago.

Consideration of a similar compact with Wisconsin on an interstate park or beach on the shore of Lake Michigan.

The preparation of maps, first of the southern counties of the state, later of others, to promote travel and recreational activities.

The selection of additional items to appear on an historical map of the state, which has been commenced by the Division of Architecture and Engineering.

After discussion, Mr. Baker moved that the Commission approve the studies already made, authorize further study of the interstate compacts, and continue plans for recreational and allied objectives. Carried.

Local Planning and Zoning: Discussion of past activities as outlined in the report.

Mr. Kapp urged that work in this field be pushed.

Mr. Bartholomew stated that city planning in Illinois has been handicapped by unfavorable legislation and recommended that we should work with the legislature to make the planning law conform, as to establishing city plans, to the standard form prepared by the Deparmtnet of Commerce.

Additional Committee Activities:

Mr. McLaughlin stated that during the summer he had called a Drought Conference by direction of Governor Horner, to recommend measures to correct and prevent drought conditions.

This conference had appointed the following committees:

Rural Highways, Mr. Lieberman, chairman
Water Conservation, Dr. Frison, chairman
Soil Conservation, Prof. Spitler, chairman.

These committees have presented preliminary reports and are working on further programs. The drought is now broken, and there seems no adequate reason for continuing the Drought Conference. However, it is important that these committees be continued and their work coordinated. Mr. McLaughlin, therefore, recommended that he be authorized to transfer the sponsorship of these committees to the Planning Commission. Mr. Baker moved that such authorization be approved. Carried.

Mr. Baker and Mr. Kapp urged the necessity of constructing many small reservoirs to retard runoff, to increase ground water supplies, to insure local supplies of water in case of drought and to prevent soil erosion.

Mr. McLaughlin also presented the Rural Electrification Committee which had been appointed by Governor Horner to promote electrical installations in rural areas. He believed this committee would be in a stronger position if sponsored by the Planning Commission. It was agreed that this arrangement be submitted to the Governor for his approval.

Mr. Joy suggested that there might be other statewide committees which would be in a stronger position if sponsored by the Planning Commission.

Dr. Leighton suggested that the "Buy Illinois Products" Committee could be strengthened in this manner.

Public Health.

Mr. Richardson, representing Dr. Jirka, stated that the greatest need in the state from a public health standpoint is the need of rural communities for health protection. He stated that the Department of Public Health was setting up 23 districts, including all the state's area, to promote health measures. He suggested that the assistance of the Planning Commission in developing support for this program would be appreciated.

Aerial Mapping of State:

Dr. Leighton presented and discussed an aerial map of a part of the state, showing the advantages of that kind of map in studying and making plans for land use, etc. He suggested that several departments of the state could well cooperate in having such a set of maps made for the whole state, on a definite program.

Publicity:

Mr. Condon emphasized the necessity of publicity for the activities of the Commission.

Mr. Joy suggested the desirability of having cuts made of our maps so that they could be reproduced in local newspapers.

Future Organization:

Statement was presented recommending that a permanent staff be set up for the Commission, provided for by a state appropriation. A total of 20 persons was suggested, with an annual appropriation to cover salaries, rent, supplies, and publications of $50,000 annually.

It was agreed that the Chairman should present this recommendation to the Governor and the Budget Committee, with the understanding that the appropriation should be increased if other responsibilities requiring additional expense should be assigned to the Commission.

Dr. Leighton moved that Mr. Kingery, Col. Kellogg, and the staff be given the thanks and congratulations of the Commission for the outstanding report of work accomplished and the program of future work outlined.

Meeting adjourned at 4:20 p.m.

John W. Kapp, Jr.
Secretary

Robert Kingery,
Chairman

H. L. Kellogg
Assistant Secretary

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

STATEMENT REGARDING ACTIVITIES SINCE LAST MEETING OF JANUARY 9, 1936

November 7, 1936

1. ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The W.P.A. state planning "staffing" project, under nation-wide Federal Project #3, enabled the Commission to expand its staff personnel considerably. A maximum added force of 58 people, during a part of September, were supplied, chiefly from relief and an average force of about 45 W.P.A. people including stenographers, typists, draftsmen, and technicians augmented our regular state force of 7, making an approximate total of about 52 on the staff averaged over the full period since our last meeting.

While every effort was made to select those best qualified from the standpoint of their training and experience, a disappointingly low efficiency was realized. This is true in every department. Possibly our inability to get even fair stenographic help handicapped our work program as much as any one phase of our experience. A few of our technicians have developed fairly well, and we finally found a quota of draftsmen of satisfactory ability. On the whole we can estimate about 50% as a fair measure of efficiency experienced with the technicians which is probably very fair considering all the factors involved. Our experience in the stenographic department has been still less satisfactory.

For work on our Water Resources Studies special exemption was secured from Washington, and 4 expert technicians were employed from non-relief sources at considerably better than security rates. Furthermore, we exercised fully our privilage of the "10% exemption rule" and thereby have carried about 4 technicians from non-relief sources but at security rates.

The work assignments have been made on a departmental basis with all work coordinated through a special 4-man committee set up to function in a supervisory capacity. A chief statistician as supervisor of methods, a supervisor of results, a supervisor of publications, and the W.P.A. project superintendent, included ex-officio, constitutes this committee. This arrangement was effective, providing the closest possible cooperation with each technician on an "individual assistance" basis.

Our staff organization chart is available at this meeting for inspection.

2. WORK ASSIGNMENTS

Cooperating with special Water Resources Consultants appointed by the National Resources Committee, we prepared a comprehensive base report on each of 8 water basins in the state:

Rock River

Upper Illinois

Lower Illinois

Sangamon

Kaskaskia

Big Muddy

Wabash

Ohio

We also supplied to the Consultant partial information for the Chicago and East St. Louis areas. These studies developed many desirable public works projects, including reservoir and dam sites, water supply and sewage systems, etc.

While much of our other research work program is still in progress there are a number of special reports which are either ready or virtually ready for publication:

Civil Aeronautics in Illinois

Infant Mortality in Illinois

Tuberculosis in Illinois

First Steps in Local Planning

Soybean Production Cost Analysis

In progress are the following possible publications:

Economic analysis of each county as a basis for county planning

General improvement authorities

Atlas of state-owned property

Proposed state parks and connecting parkways

Recreational facility program for Chicagoland, in cooperation with Wisconsin, Indiana, and Michigan, for the National Park Service.

Typhoid fever trends in Illinois

Forests and forestry in Illinois

None of these are sufficiently advanced to determine, for certain, just what publicity may prove desirable.

Under the heading of secondary research we have a number of other items under consideration and on which preliminary outlines have, in most instances, been made. None of these, however, are sufficiently definitized as a part of our general program to warrant individual listing at this time.

3. CRAB ORCHARD CREEK PROJECT

On the Crab Orchard Creek project further progress report is available. Dr. L. C. Gray, Assistant Administrator, Resettlement Administration, Washington, reports that the project has been officially approved both for land acquisition and development. The original 25,000 acres contemplated have been potentially increased to 60,000 acres, thus connecting this area with the Illini Forest unit. Present appropriations, however, provide for the acquisition and development of only 16,000 acres. Additional funds are expected as applied for.

4. OTHER RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS

We have been cooperating with Dr. Frison, of the State Natural History Survey Division, in a proposal for the acquisition and development of 32,000 acres in Cumberland and

45,000 acres in Mason counties. Approval, sufficient to warrant preliminary investigation, survey, and report, has been received. This project will include laboratories for prairie chicken and upland game for which the original project (of much smaller acreage) was contemplated.

Another purchase unit in Kankakee County, comprising the old Kankakee marshland area, has also been proposed for acquisition and development under the authority of the State Division of Parks.

5. LOCAL PLANNING AND ZONING

Aside from the drafting of a local planning manual, "First Steps in Local Planning," which, as previously indicated, is close to the publication stage, our most important single effort in the field of local planning has been personal assistance to the officials of Freeport. Here a land-use survey has been in progress. We gave them assistance by personal representation in conference with local field supervisory people and by preparing written instructions for field procedure.

As a major operation of our local planning and zoning group, and in compliance with a research program suggested by the National Resources Committee, we mailed questionnaires to local communities regarding certain phases of their local planning status.

6. DRAFTING AND MAP SERVICE

In addition to functioning regularly as an important auxiliary to our research and other service programs, our drafting department has prepared many exhibits for Prof. W. C. Huntington, College of Engineering, University of Illinois, in connection with a comprehensive economic report on the Kaskaskia River Valley, which was originally initiated by the Commission.

Numerous other specific requests, from various agencies, have been met by our drafting department during the period under report.

7. MAILING SERVICE

Since the last meeting we have distributed about 600 more copies of our last general report, revised to July 1935. Written acknowledgements continue to be received, similar in general character to those recited in the January report.

8. MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

For the Chicago Regional Plan Commission, we supplied specially compiled data in 18 individual fields of research, including population, public health, land use, water and air traffic, agriculture, etc.

Special services were rendered in various fields for:

Mr. R. M. Boyd, Educational Department, University of Chicago

Mr. W. B. Carson, Federal Housing Administration

Major A. R. Lord, Asst. Administrator, W.P.A.

Mr. C. E. DeLeuw, Director, Rural Highway Survey

Mr. H. E..Hudson, Director, Construction Projects, W.P.A.

Mr. H. L. Gaunt, Iowa State Planning Board

Mr. H. S. Reed, Arizona State Planning Board

Mr. Leo Werts, Illinois State Employment Service

Miss Grace Powers, Illinois Emergency Relief Commission

Prof. Huntington, College of Engineering, University of Illinois

Mr. P. G. Beck, Resettlement Administration, Indianapolis

Mr. G. S. Horton, U. S. Department of Agriculture

9. GENERAL

Our routine work assignments are departmentalized as indicated above under "Organization and Personnel". As shown by the staff organization chart, it has been our aim to assign qualified technicians, acting as specialists rather than experts in their respective fields. Under this management much time has been necessary for orientation and general exploration in each field. To capitalize on this type of effort we have developed a fundamental outline for each of the following major subjects:

Flood control

Soil erosion

Manufacturing and mechanical industries

Mineral resources

Farm products

Land utilization

Disease surveys

Others in process and contemplated are:

Public works program

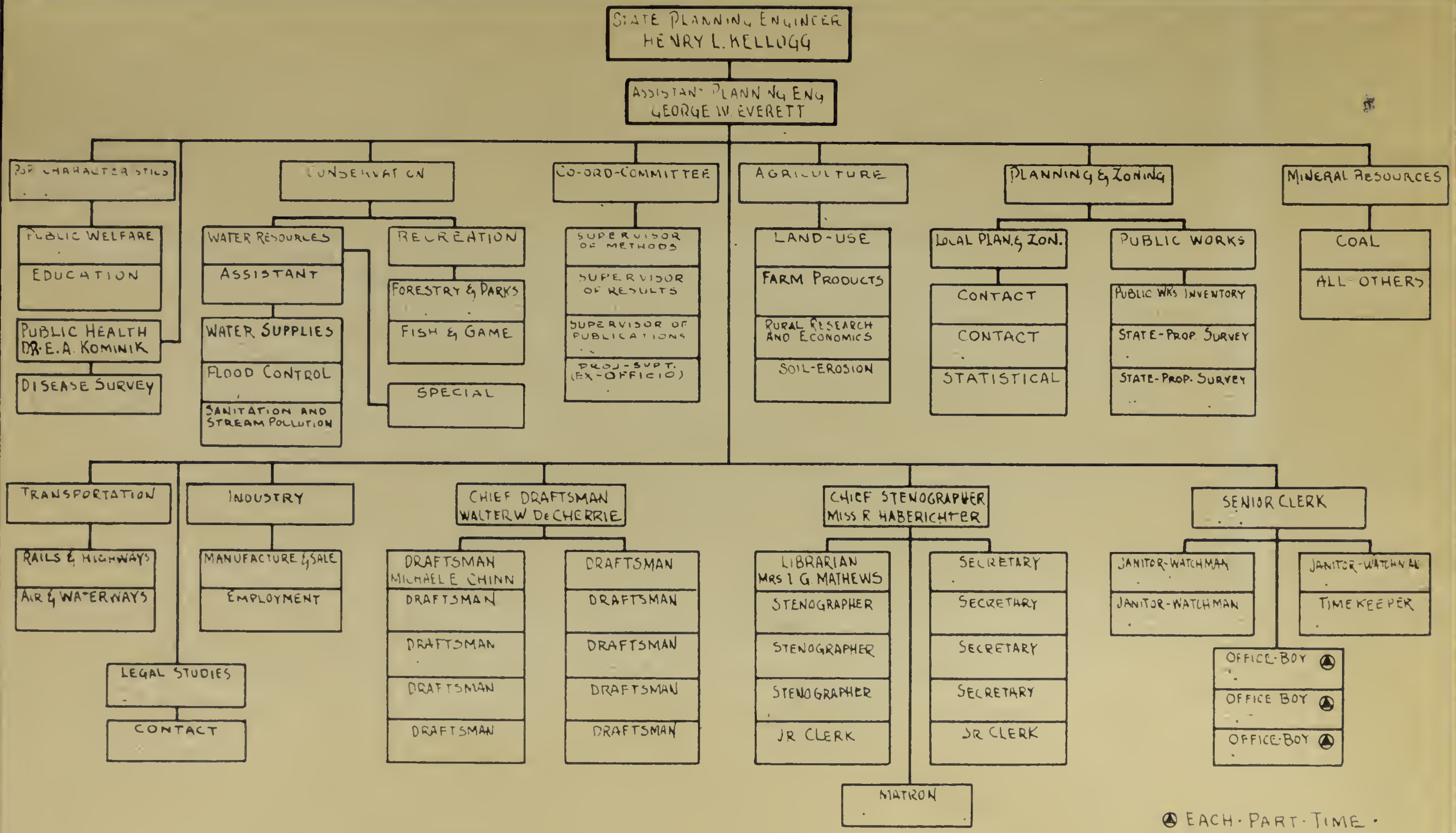
Local planning and zoning

Forests and parks

Recreational facilities

Other state departments and commissions have been active in a number of these fields, and the development of comprehensive fundamental research outlines makes possible a clear comparison betwean the entire field and that portion of it which is specifically receiving attention. In this manner we aim to formulate a comprehensive coordinated planning program. The water basin reports may well serve as illustration.

We welcome the hearty cooperation of all other state departments in the development of these fundamental outlines.



·ORGANIZATION–CHART·

·ILLINOIS-STATE-PLANNING-COMMISSION·

·W·P·A· PROJECT # [redacted] 65–3.

2–1–36 W. DeC.
REV. 5–14–36 Wm.K
REV. 5–18–36 Wm.G.K
REV. 7–10–36 J.K.
REV. 9–2–36 J.V.

1938

1937

1940

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

of the

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

University Club Springfield
10 a.m. June 24, 1937

There were present:

Chairman: Robert Kingery
Vice Chairman: M. M. Baker
Secretary: John W. Kapp, Jr.
Members: C. F. Thompson
E. L. Karraker
Emmett Griffin
Clarence Klassen, representing Dr. Frank J. Jirka
C. M. Moderwell, District Chairman, National Resources Committee
Associate Consultant: Lawrence V. Sheridan
State Planning Engineer: H. L. Kellogg

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The minutes of the last previous meeting of the Commission held November 12, 1936, were read and, on motion of Mr. Griffin, duly seconded and carried unanimously, were approved.

REORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE AND ITS CHANGE IN ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

It was stated that the National Resources Committee in a new redistricting of its activities has eliminated the seventh district of which Mr. Moderwell has been chairman, and beginning July 1, the district becomes effective with headquarters at

Cincinnati and including the states of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The former district chairman at Cincinnati, Alfred Bettman, is expected to continue as chairman of the larger district.

Mr. Moderwell, attending his last meeting as district chairman, commended the work of the Illinois State Planning Commission as being directed toward the solution of practical problems and expressed hope that his contact would not be completely severed.

Mr. Lawrence V. Sheridan was introduced as the new Associate Consultant or, under the new title, as Planning Counselor, and he outlined possible plans for giving greater aid to cities and villages and to counties throughout the state in attacking their local planning problems. He mentioned specifically the fact that the areas subject to flood, including municipalities, should be the subject of special planning as at Shawneetown, either to fully protect the community or to remove large investments out of the danger area.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

The report of activities, copy of which is attached to and made a part of these minutes, was reviewed in detail. Action was taken on the following items as indicated:

Progress on Missouri Illinois Interstate Parkway: After this had been illustrated and described by Mr. Kellogg, the chairman reviewed the negotiations with Missouri and with the

National Park Service on the draft of the Interstate Park Authority bill which was introduced in the Missouri Legislature, but failed to pass and introduction of which was postponed in the Illinois General Assembly.

Justification for a new Interstate Authority was offered on the principal ground that Federal appropriation might be available for land purchase in case a special authority is developed. The chairman indicated that it was his judgment that the creation of a new agency, with the title of "Authority" and with the powers sought to be granted, would be a duplication of the present park agency in each state and, as such, was not altogether desirable. On the other hand, interstate understandings and agreements on plans by the present official park authority should be just as effective in obtaining Federal cooperation.

It was suggested to the Commission that its policy be to proceed with the crystalization of plans for the parkway with the Illinois park authorities and that the plan be checked and coordinated with that of the Missouri Planning Board and park authorities and that agreement be made on a composite plan of land acquisition and parkway development.

It was moved by Mr. Griffin, seconded, and carried unanimously that it be the policy of the State Planning Commission to prepare and sponsor plans of this character in cooperation with the state authorities and obtain agreements and develop satisfactory relationships with adjacent states on such plans

[illegible] are interstate in character and that no new authority be recommended unless there were adequate reasons for it and no over-lapping or duplication of existing agencies.

Progress on Atlas of State Properties: Several of the maps of the properties of the Department of Public Welfare and one of the Camp Logan property of the Department of Military and Naval Affairs were exhibited. These maps have been prepared on standard size sheets and are the first comprehensive attempt to assemble accurate maps of the state properties in this form. On behalf of the Department of Public Health, Mr. Kalssen requested a complete set of these drawings for that Department, commenting on their value for constant reference use for public health purposes, including water supply, sewage treatment, and other plans.

Director Thompson requested that similar maps be made of the properties of the Department of Conservation, bringing them down to date in this standard form.

Ohio Valley Flood Plans: The report on the submerged areas, along the Illinois section of the Ohio Valley, was exhibited to the Commission. This was prepared immediately following the flood as rapidly as authentic records of flood heights were compiled. The maps showing in color the elevation which the last three or four floods had reached were graphic and useful.

Relocation of Shawneetown: Mr. Kellogg reviewed the plan and progress for the relocation of the town of Shawneetown to a new and higher site where it would be joined by the

community of Junction. Sketches of three different layouts of the town site were exhibited, and on motion of Mr. Griffin, duly seconded and carried unanimously, the staff of the Commission was authorized to go further into the plans for Shawneetown with the officials of that city, with the Gallatin County Housing Board, with the State Housing Board, and with other agencies in an effort to bring the plans to complete agreement and in very practical form. The advice and continued cooperation of Harland Bartholomew, Consultant, and of Lawrence Sheridan, Planning Counselor, are to be sought.

On motion of Director Thompson, seconded, and carried unanimously, the staff was further directed to prepare a report of this character on each of the other drainage basins with particular reference to the flood danger at municipalities where there is large concentration of property and population.

Crab Orchard Creek Reservoir Project, Williamson County: Mr. Kellogg related progress in acquiring land and starting work on this reservoir project. He described it as involving 17,000 acres of land practically all acquired by the Resettlement Administration to date, of which approximately 8,000 acres are to be submerged behind a dam near Carbondale, work on which has already begun under the direction of the WPA. The question of acid wastes in the water from mines lying in the watershed of Crab Orchard Creek was raised, and Mr. Klassen offered to investigate. This feature might affect the condition of the water in the proposed lake.

Federal Resettlement Administration Plans for Submarginal Lands in Illinois: Mr. Kellogg described the activity of the Resettlement Administration in studying and outlining areas of land proposed to be retired from agriculture. One tract in Cumberland County, another in Kankakee and Iroquois counties, and a third and larger tract in Mason and Tazewell counties were the three major areas on which reports have been assembled and project proposed. The Cumberland County project is a section of an original Illinois prairie. The Kankakee-Iroquois County area is a sandy area from which the soil has practically disappeared and on which agriculture has been generally unsuccessful, and the Tazewell-Mason County project is largely a dune sand area. Adjoining this last project are the Chatauqua and Spring Lake drainage and levee districts which have been unsuccessful and are now being acquired by the Federal Biological Survey and the State Department of Conservation, respectively, for wild life development uses.

Following a rather full discussion of this problem and description, by the chairman, of Congressman Everett Dirksen's activities in attempting to prevent further Federal expenditures on levees and levee setbacks to protect the comparatively valueless bottomlands but rather to have it returned to the public domain, the staff was instructed by the chairman to investigate the matter of tax delinquent land and check the Illinois law and constitution and those of other states with a view to giving cooperation to the State Tax Commission and the

General Assembly in working out a plan and program for the appropriate and definite solution of the tax delinquent land problem.

STAFF OF THE COMMISSION

A review was given of the appropriation bill for the continued activities of the Commission. The bill, as submitted to the General Assembly, called for $100,000 for the biennium, and in the Appropriations Committee, this was reduced to $50,000.

Rather than raise the issue during the last few days of the legislature, it had been considered wise to accept that appropriation and do all that could be done with it, with particular reference to publication of the useful reports which have been and are being assembled.

On motion of Mr. Griffin, duly seconded and carried unanimously, the Executive Committee was authorized to work out the best adjustment possible in regard to salaries and staff under the appropriation as authorized, and to carry forward negotiations with the State WPA for the continuation of as much staff as could logically and appropriately be used.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 4:00 p.m.

Robert Kingery Chairman	John W. Kapp, Jr. Secretary	H. L. Kellogg Asst. Secretary

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

of the

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

University Club Springfield
1 p.m. November 17, 1937

There were present:

The Governor: Henry Horner
Chairman: Robert Kingery
Vice Chairman: M. M. Baker
Secretary: John W. Kapp, Jr.
Members: Emmett P. Griffin
Dr. M. M. Leighton
Walter W. McLaughlin
Verne E. Joy
B. K. Richardson, representing Dr. Frank J. Jirka
Regional Counsellor: Lawrence V. Sheridan
Specail Consultant: C. M. Moderwell
Secretary to the Governor: Arthur O'Brien
State Planning Engineer: Henry L. Kellogg.

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING:

The minutes of the meeting of June 24, having been distributed to all members of the Commission, Mr. McLaughlin moved that these minutes be approved without reading. Motion carried.

STATEMENTS:

Mr. Kingery reported for the Executive Committee regarding the action taken with reference to the employment of the state staff as directed at the last meeting. Copy of this statement is attached to these minutes.

Mr. Moderwell, special consultant greeted the Commission on behalf of the National Resources Committee and expressed his appreciation of the work being done by the Commission and its staff.

Mr. Sheridan, Regional Counsellor, explained at some length the present water resources study now under way by the National Resources Committee and its local representatives and committees. He also reported on the revised organization and general activities of the National Resources Committee.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS:

Mr. Kingery requested that, because of the press of other duties on his time, the Commission elect another of its members as chairman. After remarks by several members, however, Mr. McLaughlin moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for the re-election of the present officers. Motion carried unanimously.

Chairman:	Robert Kingery
Vice Chairman:	M. M. Baker
Secretary:	John W. Kapp, Jr.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES:

The report of activities, copy of which is attached to and which is made a part of these minutes, was reviewed in detail. Action was taken on the following items as indicated:

Riparian Rights Legislation: (page 4 of attachment) This record of special legislative acts, granting rights to build dams and bridges, operate ferries, and otherwise having to do with the legal status of riparian ownership and use, goes back to the colony of Virginia which originally included the area now the state of Illinois. There followed the Northwest Territory, Indiana Territory, Illinois Territory, and the state of Illinois.

There is also included certain early legislation by the National Congress. The purpose of assembling these records is to develop the basis for a document by the Attorney General, clarifying the law and procedure and the powers of the State in administering the law. The Governor evidenced special interest in this research and requested Mr. Paul M. Angle, Secretary of the State Historical Library, to take up with his committee on publications the printing of this important legislative record.

Proposed Removal of Shawneetown: (page 5 of attachment) Following Colonel Kellogg's description of the present WPA application for allotment of labor and materials for the accomplishment of this project and the possible cooperation of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army to help relocate the town in lieu of new levee construction, with a grant from Congress if the WPA application should fail of approval, there was general discussion. The Governor further clarified the State's connection with the Shawneetown plan by explaining the State's proposed purchase of the present site for park and memorial purposes as being actually an indirect aid to the flood relief.

Drainage Basin Studies: (page 6 of attachment) Revisiion of the eight Illinois drainage basin reports is under way as a part of a nation-wide revision of the general report on water resources being conducted by the National Resources Committee.

The staff was instructed to ascertain to what extent legislation has been passed in other states to control the use of ground water.

The Governor also instructed Mr. Kellogg to cooperate with Mr. Lieberman in looking out for the interests of the state at the convention of the Mississippi Valley Association at St. Louis, November 22 and 23.

State Property Atlas: (page 7 of attachment) The atlas of the institutions of the Department of Public Welfare, showing 15 of the 27 institutions as completed to date, attracted much interest, and it was agreed that a full set of the atlas be furnished the Governor, the Department of Public Welfare, Department of Public Health, Department of Public Works and Buildings, Division of Architecture, and such other departments as could make effective use of them.

Crab Orchard Creek Reservoir: (page 10 of attachment) There was a full discussion of the purposes of this reservoir including water supply for industries, cities, and mines, recreation, protection of wild life, etc. The question was raised as to whether the reservoir might be used as a source of water for irrigation. The staff were instructed to obtain an answer to this question.

Planning Aid to Counties and Cities: (pages 8 and 11 of attachment) It was pointed out that the report and recommendations for the Winnebago County Forest Preserve Commissioners and to the officials of several of the municipalities is aimed principally at helping them solve specific problesm, which are usually of outstanding importance. Mr. Kapp reported that recently he had interviewed the mayors of several of the cities visited by Mr. Laflin of the State Planning Commission staff.

In each case they had expressed great appreciation of the service rendered in the solution of their difficulties. The plan to issue leaflets containing certain park and zoning statistics from cities and villages throughout the state was approved.

Proposed Enlargment of Capitol Grounds: (page 15 of attachment) There was general discussion of conditions around the Capitol Building, with the thought of providing room for future expansion, a more dignified and pleasing surroundings, the possible expansion of the present inadequate power house facilities into a more modern plant adjoining a railroad, and of providing additional office space when it shall be needed in the not distant future. The available office space in the Armory Building is already occupied, and crowded conditions are only partially relieved. The Governor has given much thought to this situation and desires early recommendations.

OTHER BUSINESS:

Oil Field Progress: Dr. Leighton, Mr. McLaughlin, and Mr. Joy reported on and discussed various phases of the oil fields development in Illinois, in particular the question of state control of production. Mr. McLaughlin moved that the staff be instructed to cooperate with Dr. Leighton in assembling data as to the need for legislation with reference to development and production in our oil fields.

Gas Explosions: The staff were instructed to assemble data regarding the danger of gas collecting in water tanks so as to threaten explosions.

Membership in National Organizations: After discussion, Mr. McLaughlin moved that the Planning Engineer hold an associate membership in the National Farm Chemurgic Council, representing the Commission, and that the annual dues of $10 be paid from the funds of the Commission. Motion carried.

Mr. Griffin moved that the Planning Engineer hold a membership in the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, representing the Commission, and that the annual dues of $5 be paid from the funds of the Commission. Motion carried.

ADJOURNMENT:

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 5:40 p.m.

Robert Kingery Chairman	John W. Kapp, Jr. Secretary	H. L. Kellogg Asst. Secretary

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RULES OF THE

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

January 10, 1936

1. The powers and duties of the Commission are defined in the Act creating the Commission. (Illinois Revised Statutes, 1935, Chapter 120-A. House Bill #1138. Approved July 2, 1935.)

2. The officers of the Commission shall be a chairman and a secretary, as provided in the Act, and in addition a vice chairman, to be selected in the same manner, and an assistant secretary, which position shall be filled by the engineer of the Commission.

3. The duties of the officers shall be such as normally pertain to those positions, in addition to special duties hereinafter provided.

4. The officers shall be elected at the first meeting of each legal biennium and shall hold office until their successors are selected and installed.

5. The Commission shall hold meetings at such times and places as the chairman may direct, as a rule, quarterly. Members shall be notified of all meetings.

6. Seven members shall constitute a quorum, and the agreement of a majority of those present shall constitute an act of the Commission.

7. The Governor shall be notified in advance of each meeting, regular or special, and shall be invited to attend and to present recommendations to the Commission.

8. Minutes of each session, regular or special, shall be public records and shall be on file at the office of the Commission.

9. The chairman shall appoint an executive committee of 3 of which he shall be Chairman. He is also authorized to appoint such special committees for consideration of special situations as he may deem wise.

10. The executive committee in the interim between its meetings shall exercise the powers of the Commission. Report of their activities shall be submitted to the Commission at each meeting for its approval.

11. The work, activity, and reports of all special committees are subject to the approval of the Commission.

12. It shall be the purpose of the Commission to cooperate with the National Resources Committee and with other public agencies:

(a) In planning for the benefit of the state.

(b) In developing and making available useful statistical data; and also in setting up and checking plans for improvement projects.

12. (c) In planning desirable improvements for local governments. Such cooperation may take the form of assistance and guidance in organizing and carrying forward planning projects, such as zoning, city and county planning, etc.

13. All requisitions and vouchers for expenditures for the account of the Commission shall be signed by the chairman, or vice chairman, and countersigned by the secretary, or assistant secretary.

14. Record of the work of the Commission and of expense in its behalf shall be kept in the office of the chairman. A report covering these activities and expenses shall be made annually. The fiscal year shall be July 1 to June 30.

15. The chairman, with the approval of the Commission, shall set up a working staff to carry on its detailed operations.

16. Statistical maps and charts suitable for exhibition shall be maintained by the Commission and loaned for exhibit on approval of the chairman.

17. These rules may be amended by the Commission at any meeting.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT MEETING OF NOVEMEBER 17, 1937.

ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL OF STATE STAFF

At the end of the last biennium, June 30, 1935, the staff provided by the general appropriation to the Commission, by allocations from State contingent funds and by the National Resources Committee consisted of 9 persons. Allocations from the State contingent funds and from the Resources Committee ceased at that time. This Commission, at its meeting of November 12, 1936, requested an appropriation of $50,000 per year for the coming biennium, the same amount as is appropriated in Wisconsin. However, under the pressure to reduce appropriations, the amount finally approved was $25,000 per annum for the two years distributed as follows:

Salaries	$ 14,200.
Traveling Expenses	1,750.
Office Expenses	2,600.
Publications	6,390.

This allocation was completed after the last meeting of the Commission on June 24. At that meeting the Executive Committee was authorized to make the best division possible of the salary allocation as finally authorized. Under this

authorization the State staff are now as follows:

State Planning Engineer	$ 4,000.	per annum
Assistant State Planning Engineer and field representative	3,000.	" "
Chief Draftsman	2,400.	" "
Editor	1,500.	" "
Statistician	1,500.	" "
Chief Stenographer and Librarian	1,500.	" "
Total	$ 13,900.	

The balance on salary account for the fiscal year 1938, $300 was paid during July to the persons, who had to be laid off. Two of these were replaced on the WPA project personnel.

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES SINCE MEETING OF JUNE 24, 1937

The activities of the staff have continued along the lines previously reported, and they comprise:

1. Services to state agencies;
2. Services to Federal agencies;
3. Miscellaneous services to local governmental agencies, institutions, and individuals;
4. Continued studies;
5. Publicity and reports;
6. Library;

and they are briefly discussed in that order.

1. SERVICES TO STATE AGENCIES

Riparian Rights Legislation

See Paul [illegible]
[illegible] meeting etc.

Cooperating with the office of the Attorney General of the state, the staff, upon the request of the Department of Public Works and Buildings, has made a search of all state legislative records for acts referring to commercial water terminals and landings, riparian rights, water power privileges, ferry grants, etc. The completed study is in typed form, covering 2695 pages in 15 volumes. Copies will be furnished

to the Governor, the Attorney General, the Department of Public Works and Buildings, and the Secretary of State. The Attorney General's office is compiling a coordinate record of court decisions in this field.

Flood Problem at Shawneetown

In March 1937, the commission issued a report covering the flood problems of eleven towns in southern Illinois. The report was requested by the Governor and used by the State Housing Board, the Department of Public Works and Buildings, and the WPA in developing a program of relief in the affected area and particularly in conjunction with the recommended removal of the city of Shawneetown to higher ground west of its present location. During the summer, the State Planning Commission has been requested by Mr. F. Lynden Smith, Director of the Department of Public Works and Buildings, to take an active part in this project and specifically to aid in coordinating the participation of the various Federal, state, and local agencies interested in the project. The staff also assisted in preparing plans for the new townsite drawn from a topographical map supplied by the State Geological Survey Division. A project application has been filed with the WPA covering the construction of the new town by the Gallatin County Housing Authority. The Gallatin County Housing Authority has also made application to the Disaster Loan Corporation for a loan of $350,000 to be repaid by the Housing Authority from collections from purchasers in the new site. The total cost of the project is estimated at $1,150,000.

Other Flood Problems in Illinois

Because of interest developed in the Shawneetown project, the commission, at their meeting of June 24, 1937, directed the staff to make a similar analysis of the flood problems of other cities in the state. This report will determine the extent and frequency of flood damage suffered by Illinois cities and, eliminating cities which have taken steps to cope with their flood problems, or do not require the help of outside agencies, will present recommendations regarding the remaining flood problem towns, together with such statistical material, maps, charts, etc., upon which these recommendations may be based.

In the preparation of this report, information is being compiled from diverse sources, such as the reports of the Corps of Engineers, the Division of Waterways. Questionnaires have also been mailed to city engineers of 25 river cities to obtain local information. In some cases, cities have been eliminated from further consideration as not having serious flood problems. From eight cities this information has been received, and the work on this report will be completed as fast as the data can be made available.

Drainage Basin Studies

Five of the eight drainage basin reports compiled in 1936 at the direction of the National Resources Committee for its nation-wide water resources survey are now completed for publication in printed form. The remaining three reports are being revised and re-checked on the basis of the latest

Furnish Plan Com [illegible]
to Committee on [illegible]
Cooperation —

information available. Prior to publication, advance typed copies of these reports are being submitted to the district engineers of the River and Harbor Service in the respective areas for criticism and suggestions. The report on the Rock River Basin will go to the printer during this month, and the other reports will follow promptly.

[illegible]

State Property Atlas

In cooperation with the Department of Public Welfare, the mapping of 27 institutional properties under this department was started about a year ago. Existing surveys and legal descriptions were found to be incomplete and in many cases inaccurate, the preliminary drawings of these properties had to be prepared in order to correct the deficiencies. These drawings were submitted to the respective institutions for verification or correction, although repeated check-ups on the ground were required to obtain reliable data. Final drawings are completed on 13 properties, and 4 other drawings are now in course of completion. Information on the remaining 10 properties is being assembled.

Forest Survey of Illinois

In cooperation with the State Natural History Survey, the mapping of the forested areas in the state continues. These areas are being platted on 252 quadrangles corresponding with U. S. Geological Survey maps. 80 quadrangles have been completed. Five sets of these maps have already been requested by various governmental agencies.

[illegible] list of projects [illegible] for [illegible]

Public Works Program

In cooperation with various state departments and local governmental agencies, a list of project recommendations has been prepared for consideration in a program of public works construction. This list is being revised according to current developments and special transcriptions are being made for the National Resources Committee on their Forms supplied for that purpose.

Mapping of Winnebago County Forest Preserves

At the request of the Commissioners of Winnebago County, the chairman and staff of the Planning Commission are making a study of the adequacy of forest preserves in Winnebago County and the uses being made of existing facilities, and they are developing a program of acquisition for the consideration and approval of the County Board. An inspection has been made of each preserve unit in an effort to present a clear picture of the uses of such areas and to recommend such changes as would serve better the dual purpose of these preserves, i.e., to maintain their natural condition and to afford the greatest opportunity to the people of Winnebago County to enjoy their recreational facilities. Each preserve with its present facilities has been mapped and pertinent information compiled from various sources to present a comprehensive analysis of present conditions and future requirements. This report is now undergoing final revision.

2. SERVICES TO FEDERAL AGENCIES

Drainage Basin Problems and Program

At the request of the National Resources Committee, a review was made in July 1937 of the projects recommended in the water resources survey of that Committee of 1936, showing all changes that are indicated by later developments and information.

As announced in September, the National Resources Committee is now making a complete revision of this 1936 report, both as to text, project lists and priorities, and recommendations. Committees representing the various state and Federal agencies interested met during October and considered each of the river basins. Another series of committee meetings will be held prior to December 15, to check the changes made by the consultants of the National Resources Committee. Illinois is involved in four of these larger basins: Great Lakes, Upper Mississippi, Lower Mississippi, and Ohio.

Spoon River Basin Study

Cooperating with the U. S. Conservation Service in its report on the drainage basin of the Spoon River, the Planning staff has assembled data covering the general economic condition of that basin, its deficiencies in water resources, and a program of research and construction designed to correct these deficiencies. This work is completed, and it is anticipated that similar cooperative services will be requested in the preparation of reports on the watersheds of the Galena River and Bureau Creek.

Crab Orchard Creek Reservoir Project

Construction work on the dam is proceeding as previously reported. The land acquisition phase of this project has been revised to extend the boundaries to the Illini forest unit and to include a total area of 60,160 acres.

Farm Securi~~ng~~ty Administration Projects
(formerly Resettlement Administration)

The Cumberland County conservation project has been virtually abandoned because the recent development of oil fields in that region has made the purchase of land for conservation purposes impractical. Final reports on the Hopkins Park Dune Project in Kankakee and Iroquois counties, and on the Illinois River Sand Dune Project in Mason and Tazewell counties, have been completed and forwarded to Washington for final action. It is probable that the Federal funds available during this fiscal year for acquisition of submarginal lands will be spent in the Western Dust Bowl. However, it is anticipated that funds may be made available during the following year for our projects.

U. S. Forest Service Projects

The Forest Service, at the appropriate meetings of the National Water Resources Committee, made two recommendations tending to increase the Forest Service holdings in Illinois:

1. The addition of a large area in the Illinois Ozarks to the Shawnee-Illini forest purchase units; and

2. The purchase of approximately 679,000 acres along both sides of the Illinois River, extending from Peoria to the mouth

of the river at Grafton. These projects are set up under the Fulmer Act of 1935 which contemplates the return to forest uses of lands uneconomical for cultivation and soilprotective measure to control erosion and prevent silting of streams.

State projects.

3. MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES, INSTITUTIONS, AND INDIVIDUALS

Direct Planning Aid to Illinois Municipalities

Since May 1937, activities in this field have increased, due to the appointment of a field planning engineer, Mr. Don C. Laflin, who contacts directly city and county officials throughout the state for the purpose of solving local problems and setting up local planning and zoning agencies. This work also includes contacts with local WPA offices to develop desirable projects and to keep adequate records of recommended improvements. Calls on officials of 35 cities and one county, since May, have resulted in the development of the following projects:

Centralia	Parks and playgrounds survey; traffic control and accident prevention survey.
Danville	City planning commission; sewer survey.
Decatur	City planning commission.
DeKalb	Sewer survey.
Galesburg	City planning commission; zoning ordinznce.
Greenville	Municipal park project.
Jacksonville	City planning commission; zoning ordinance; municipal water plant and light plant.

[illegible] Lights -

Why [illegible]

fog

Pure Oil - Carter - Shell S.O.

as [illegible] Oil "proration" Study

prompt report to Exec Council Commission

on possible legislation [illegible] Commission

presented by Geological [illegible] form

from [illegible] of crude reserves

Relation / Bd.

[illegible]

[illegible] Good

Major Kemp

Outline planned sewerage program

[illegible]

Add to main report

Kewanee	Zoning ordinance; traffic control and accident prevention survey.
Lincoln	Traffic control and accident prevention survey.
Litchfield	Parks and playground development.
Macomb	Parks and playground development.
Mattoon	Zoning ordinance.
Mt. Carmel	Sewer system survey.
Mt. Vernon	Sewer system survey; traffic control and accident prevention survey.
Ottawa	Sewer system survey; zoning ordinance.
Pekin	Zoning ordinance.
Peoria	Traffic control and accident prevention survey.
Princeton	Zoning ordinance.
Streator	City planning commission; zoning ordinance.
Urbana	Traffic control and accident prevention survey; light and telephone pole survey.

Collect info on [illegible] gas in water [illegible]

Leaflets on Zoning
Park areas

County Planning Manual

An illustrated manual of county planning and zoning is being prepared along the same lines as the planning manual for cities and villages. A limited edition will be printed for use in the direct contact work with Illinois county officials and as direct mail material for promotional work.

New Business

Miscellaneous Services

A. Kellstrom, Map Department, Chicago Tribune:
Set of maps and charts contained in 1935 report of the commission;

Eugene Collison, Assistant Director, Division of State Planning, Albany, New York:
Summary of the planning and zoning laws of Illinois;

Prof. J. Herbert Burgy, University of Illinois:
List of references for the organization of a course in geography;

F. Lynden Smith, Director, Department of Public Works and Buildings:
Preliminary recreation map covering 11 counties in southern Illinois;

Leslie A. Holmes, Department of Geography, Illinois State Normal University:
Maps and charts on water supplies and sanitation;

Arthur G. Vestal, Associate Professor of Botany, University of Illinois:
Set of maps and charts; forestry quadrangles;

Charles E. Miner, Administrator, WPA, Chicago:
List of Illinois Cities which now have sewage treatment works;

Prof. J. J. Doland, University of Illinois:
Statement regarding land acquisition projects recommended by the Resettlement Administration;

Willis B. Hazleton, Regional Research Supervisor, WPA, Chicago;
Set of maps and charts contained in 1935 report;

J. E. Davis, Extension Forester, Forestry Extension Service, Urbana:
Index and 46 forestry survey quadrangles;

Anton J. Tomasek, State Forester, Department of Conservation:
Index and 46 forestry survey quadrangles;

Virgil B. Fielder, Land Use Planning Specialist, Urbana:
Index and 46 forestry survey quadrangles; set of maps and charts contained in 1935 report; special typed copy including photographic copies of charts, maps, and illustration of a report on Pope County by the Resettlement Administration;

W. W. Horner, Water Consultant, St. Louis:
Preliminary report on flood damage and suggested correctives; statement regarding land acquisition projects recommended by the Resettlement Administration;

E. A. Gillman, Farm Credit Administrator, St. Louis:
Preliminary report on flood damage and suggested correctives; statement regarding land acquisition projects recommended by the Resettlement Administration;

Galen W. Pike, Forest Supervisor, U. S. Forest Service,
Harrisburg;
Set of maps and charts contained in 1935 report;

P. E. Middleton, Ohio Valley Regional Planning Commission,
Cincinnati:
Transportation and traffic data for Illinois.

4. CONTINUED STUDIES

Inventory of State Resources by Counties

For this study, Kankakee County was selected as a test county to determine extent of data and manner of presentation most practical and desirable. The fundamental outline of this study includes such basic data as historical background, inventory of natural resources, population characteristics, social conditions, manufacturing and extraction industries, transportation and commerce, trade, public works, public service, and governmental organization and administration. After completion of the study for Kankakee County, similar studies will be undertaken for such counties in which Federal or state agencies are carrying out, or are contemplating, land reclamation and flood control projects. The completed series of studies will cover the 102 counties of the state, and the information thus collected will be made available to any accredited agency of the counties thus studied.

Graphic Compendium

The general report of the Commission for 1937 will be in the form of a graphic compendium rather than a narrative report.

It will show, by the use of maps, charts, tables, pictographs, and such other illustrative devices as may be most suitable, the trends and developments in the basic fields of planning for the conservation and economic use of the human and natural resources of the state. Text will be reduced to a minimum consistent with an adequate interpretation of the illustrative devices employed.

Proposed Enlargement of State Capitol

A study of the State Capitol and its grounds is now underway. This study will consider the acquisition of additional grounds to remedy crowded conditions and to anticipate future needs.

5. PUBLICITY AND REPORTS

Public Addresses

A paper entitled "City Parks" was prepared in our office and read by Mr. Laflin at the annual convention of the Illinois Association of Park District Managers, held at Freeport, Illinois, on October 7, 1937.

Publications Issued

"Looking Ahead With Illinois City and Villages", an 8-page, illustrated brochure on municipal planning procedures. Copies printed: 5000; copies distributed: 1800.

"Non-Taxing Improvement Authorities", an 8-page and cover brochure discussing this form of public corporation and its

applicability to the improvement problems of Illinois. Copies printed: 1000; copies distributed: 879.

"Infant Mortality in Illinois", a 22-page and cover planoprinted brochure presenting the status and trends in Illinois of the diseases associated with infant mortality. Copies printed: 1500; distributed: 1315.

Other Publications

"Civil Aeronautics in Illinois", a 24-page, self cover brochure discussing the progress of civil aeronautics in the state. 1500 copies are being printed for discretionary distribution.

"Abstract of Procedure of Fourth Annual Planning Conference", a digest of sixteen addresses delivered at the fourth annual conference held at Springfield, May 21-22, under the auspices of the State Planning Commission and cooperating organizations. This will be ready for the printer by November 20.

6. LIBRARY

The ever increasing number of publications received by our library has necessitated the revision of our former catalogue system to afford more adequate cross references, to make the material more readily available, contains approximately 6000 publications, of all kinds.

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL OF WPA AUXILIARY STAFF

An auxiliary staff of 42 persons is supplied by WPA Project No. WP 6113-9923 which was set up on July 1, 1937, under the sponsorship of the Planning Commission and which replaced WPA Project No. 65-3, sponsored by the National Resources Committee and operating since February 1936.

The WPA appropriation for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, is $68,000 to be expended for office rent, supplies, transportation, and wages of the staff which consists of:

1	Project supervisor	at $ 200	per month
1	Assistant project supervisor	150	" "
1	Supervising draftsman	125	" "
8	Draftsmen, each	94	" "
19	Research technicians, each	94	" "
9	Stenographers, each	85	" "
1	Male stenographer	94	" "
1	Timekeeper	85	" "
1	Janitor	55	" "

Prior to July 1, 1937, the National Resources Committee sponsored Federal Project No. 3 which was devoted to the staffing of various state planning commissions throughout the country. The general project was administered by Mr. Robert H.

Randall of the National Resources Committee's staff. Local control was exercised by consultants appointed for each state who were responsible for the nature of the studies undertaken and the proper execution of these projects. With the close of the fiscal year the National Resources Committee withdrew its sponsorship, and at the present time each state planning commission must set up locally its staffing project. The various regions now operate under direction of chairmen appointed by the National Resources Committee, Mr. Alfred Bettman being in charge of the fourth region which comprises the Ohio valley and includes the state of Illinois. Under the present arrangement, neither the National Resources Committee nor its local representative carry any responsibility for work programs of planning staffs. This control is exercised by a Research Coordinating Committee in Washington which is set up in the Federal offices of the Works Progress Administration. We report to this committee in detail the work program underway and contemplated and, so far, have had approval of each item on the program. Further arrangements have been made to obtain tentative approval from the State Coordinator of Research Projects in order to avoid delay in starting services requested by either Federal or State agencies.

abm

To [illegible] —

Letter to Commission [illegible]
— [illegible] — Recognizing

Letter to new members
Knowledge of work + accomplishment

1939

1938

1940

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

of the

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

University Club Springfield
1:15 p.m. February 24, 1938

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Kingery, at 1:15 p.m.

There were present:

The Governor:	Henry Horner
Chairman:	Robert Kingery
Vice Chairman:	M. M. Baker
Members:	Dr. N. S. Davis, III
	Edward L. Karraker
	Dr. M. M. Leighton
	Ernst Lieberman
	Frank M. Lindsay
	J. H. Lloyd
Guest:	Judge Burton
Regional Counsellor:	Lawrence V. Sheridan
State Planning Engineer:	H. L. Kellogg

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING:

The minutes of the meeting of November 17, 1937, having been distributed to all members of the Commission, Dr. Davis moved that the minutes be approved without reading. Motion carried.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW COMMISSION MEMBERS:

The Chairman introduced the newly appointed members of the Commission who were attending their first meeting: Messrs. Lieberman, Lindsay, and Lloyd, and welcomed them to the Commission.

REPORT ON HIGHWAY CONDITIONS:

Mr. Jerome Dixon, Assistant Attorney General, presented a memorandum on certain conditions in the system of paved highways throughout the state, to which attention has been called during the trial of cases brought by motor trucking interests against the State to force the removal of regulatory restrictions, principally as to weight of truck units. In view of the physical condition of the pavement, the expected further rapid destruction of additional large mileages of it, and the present and immediate future highway financial problems involved, Mr. Dixon, with permission of the Attorney General, has summarized the matter for presentation to the Governor and to the State Planning Commission.

This summary is attached to and made part of these minutes.

Following the reading of the statement by Mr. Dixon, a general discussion of some of its points brought out further explanations.

Dr. Davis then moved that Mr. Dixon be commended for his well arranged report; that the data submitted by Mr. Dixon be abstracted jointly by the Division of Highways and the Commission for presentation to the Legislative Council, and later, to the state legislature; and that it be prepared for wide distribution throughout the state; supplemented by suitable explanatory news items. Motion carried.

Governor Horner suggested, in this connection, that the State Planning Commission confer with the Secretary of State, both as to this matter and as to his views on interstate regulations.

Mr. Sheridan, Regional Counsellor, stated that the regional planning office would be very glad to assist in obtaining inter-state information.

GRADE CROSSING SURVEY:

Mr. Lieberman called attention to the fact that there are about 13,000 grade crossings between highways and railroads in the state, of which, it has been estimated, 5,000 could be abandoned without serious inconvenience or damage.

After discussion, Mr. Lieberman moved, first, that the Commission request the Division of Highways, with the cooperation of the Illinois Commerce Commission and the State Planning Commission staff, to make a survey of the grade crossings of highways with railroads and with other highways of the state, to determine what crossings can be abandoned; second, that a progressive program of grade corssing protection and of grade crossing separations be set up; and third, that necessary legislation be negotiated with the Legislative Council and presented to the legislature. Motion carried.

ILLINOIS STATE PARKS:

Mr. Kingery presented and discussed the report entitled, "Illinois Park, Parkway and Recreational Area Plan" which was prepared by the National Park Service, in cooperation with the Division of State Parks and the Planning Commission staff. The report comments favorably on the Illinois state laws and policies governing the state park system and makes certain recommendations as to the extension of present park areas and as to acquisition of additional parks. This report is now being reviewed by the Washington office of the Park Service and eventually will be returned to state authorities for publication or such use as may be made of it. It was moved, seconded, and carried that the Commission join with the Division of Parks of the Department of Public Works and Buildings, in planning the publication and distribution of the report, with the approval of the Governor.

OTHER PARK AREAS:

Mr. Kingery called attention to certain properties being assembled by a committee of the Greater Peoria Civic Association, Mrs. Arthur W. Wilson, Chairman. These properties are to be used primarily as a bird sanctuary and for wild flower conservation. It was agreed that Mr. Baker should see Mrs. Wilson to obtain and send in to the staff full details regarding these properties so that the Commission can make definite recommendation at its next meeting as to how these properties can best be operated.

Mr. Lindsay reported that Mr. Allerton of Monticello~~w~~ has indicated that eventually he will turn his large private park property over to the state.

PROGRESS REPORT ON OTHER PROJECTS:

Federal-State Land Acquisition for Wildlife Areas: Mr. Kellogg reported conversation with Mr. L. E. Sawyer, representative of the Field Coordinating Committee, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, with reference to projects for land acquisition originally set up by the Resettlement Administration.

The Land-Use Project in Cumberland County has been practically abandoned due to the rise in value of real estate on account of oil field development.

The conservation and wildlife projects in Kankakee-Iroquois counties and in Mason-Tazewell counties, together with a project in Union County connected with the Illini Forest, have been recently recommended to Washington in connection with a land acquisition program under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Mr. Kellogg was instructed to consult with the Director of Conservation as to the state's interest in these projects.

Moving and Rebuilding of Shawneetown: Regarding the project for moving Shawneetown to higher ground west of the Ohio River, it was reported that the Works Progress Administration project and the loan from the Disaster Loan Corporation to the Gallatin County Housing Authority have been approved. Mr. Lincoln Rogers, of the FHA, has been retained by the Housing Authority and WPA as general manager for this project and is on the ground completing plans for actual work early in the spring.

Crab Orchard Creek Impounding Project, Williamson County: At the last meeting, the staff was requested to investigate the feasibility of using water from the Crab Orchard Creek Reservoir for irrigation purposes. Mr. Kellogg reported that investigation was underway, that up to the present the following conditions have been established:

1. In the area immediately below the dam there are five principal types of soil. These are all of very poor productive capacity.
2. The average annual precipitation at this location is 42 inches. During the seven months of the growing season, a record of 40 years shows an average monthly precipitation of from 3 to 5 inches. The years of 1934 to 1936 were the only drought seasons during these 40 years.
3. Due to the broken and irregular contour of the land, long flumes and an expensive main ditch system would have to be constructed to convey the water to areas to be irrigated. Also bottomlands on account of irregular surface do not lend themselves to irrigation. A fuller statement will be submitted to the Commission later.

Winnebago County Forest Preserve Plan: It was reported that the preliminary report for the Winnebago County Forest Preserve has been completed including recommendations as to uses of the present preserve area. A program of future land acquisition is still to be recommended.

PLANNING COMMISSION WPA STAFF:

With reference to our WPA staff project, it was reported that all general staffing projects for state planning boards had been cancelled on January 31. Thereafter, only projects covering specific studies are being considered. Applications have been submitted as follows:

1. Preparation of state property atlas and inventory of desirable public works.
2. Mapping and analysis of forest areas.
3. Completion of revision of our river basin reports.

It is anticipated that these applications will be approved in the near future and that our WPA staff may be assembled in part at least.

ADJOURNMENT:

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

Robert Kingery Chairman	John W. Kapp, Jr. Secretary	H. L. Kellogg Assistant Secretary

February 24, 1938

Illinois State Planning Commission
343 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:

During the past five years I have represented the Attorney General of Illinois in the conduct of a great deal of litigation having to do with the use of public highways, particularly their commercial use. I have prepared this statement based upon some of the legal and factual problems which have been presented during this period.

Most of the facts which have been included in the statement have been uncovered during the past year through the careful and scientific research of the Division of Highways, with the authority of F. Lynden Smith, Director, and under the direction of Ernst Lieberman, Chief Engineer, in the preparation of the defense of two law suits involving the validity of certain motor vehicle regulatory statutes.

The first of these law suits, hereinafter referred to as the case of Werner Transportation Co. VS. Hughes, terminated in favor of the state last June. It sustained the validity of our 40,000 pound gross weight limitation statute as against the charge that the statute violated the Fourteenth Amendment and the Commerce Clause of the Constitution of the United States.

The second case, hereinafter referred to as Brashear Freight Lines, et al. VS. Hughes, et al., has not yet been tried, due to the illness of one of our principal witnesses. It is pending in the Federal Court and involves the constitutionality of the statute providing for license fees.

Before entering upon a discussion of the subject, I desire to call attention to the fact that on February 14, 1938, the United States Supreme Court, in the case of South Carolina State Highway Department VS. Barnwell Brothers, Inc., sustains the power of a state to adopt a gross load limitation of 20,000 pounds, reversing a trial court composed of three Federal judges which had previously held that the limitation violated the Commerce Clause of the Constitution of the United States.

Anticipating that the outcome of that case would determine the elasticity of the power of Illinois and other states to regulate the manner of use of their highways, the Attorney

General of Illinois directed me to intervene in his name in the United States Supreme Court last November and file a brief in support of South Carolina. The Attorneys General of Kentucky and Texas did likewise. The decision of the court in that case is a complete victory for the states. The way is now clear for Illinois to cut the present load limitation in half if its General Assembly sees fit to do so. In fact, the opinion of the court goes so far to sustain state power in this regard that, in my judgment, Illinois could constitutionally invoke a limitation far below 20,000 pounds if it so desired. In view of the possible future necessity for such action by our General Assembly, the importance of the decision of the court in the Barnwell case can be readily seen.

I. BREAKING DOWN THE ILLINOIS HIGHWAY SYSTEM, ITS CAUSES AND POSSIBLE CORRECTIVE MEASURES

According to the cost study filed by the Department of Public Works and Buildings with the Clerk of the United States District Court at Springfield in the case of Brashear Freight Lines et al. v. Edward J. Hughes, et al., 411.56 miles of pavement upon the Illinois State Highway system should be immediately repaved. An additional ~~444.91~~ miles has only 36.10 one remaining year of life. The total amount of pavement that will have to be replaced during the next ten years is 3236.60 miles.

This should be a matter of deep concern to all citizens and taxpayers of Illinois, particularly those who are owners of automobiles, as it foretokens that Illinois is faced with a serious financial situation.

It will be recalled that the General Assembly provided for two bond issues to defray the expense of hard road construction, the Act of 1917 for $60,000,000 and the Act of 1923 for $100,000,000. The bonds issued under the first act have maturity dates up to twenty years. Those issued under the later act have maturity dates up to thirty years. The bonds were not all issued in 1917 and 1923, but only as work progressed and as money was needed to pay contractors. The last of the bonds will not mature until 1959. There remains to be paid over the period running until 1959 the sum of $130,000,000 in principal and approximately $62,000,000 in interest, or a total sum of approximately $192,000,000. Both acts provide that such type of road should be constructed as would "remain in good condition with low reasonable maintenance cost until all of said state bonds have matured."

The issuance of the bonds was approved by the voters of the State as required by the Constitution. Thus, the bondholders and the citizens were given the solemn assurance of the General Assembly that the roads to be built would remain in good condition, at least during the life-time of the bonds. When the roads were built it was hoped and anticipated by all that they would last for an indefinite period of time, just as sidewalks, and that no new roads would have to be built to take their place when they would be paid for.

It is my understanding that the present cost of building rural twenty-foot concrete highways is $50,000 a mile including bridges, culverts, and grading. On August 1, 1938, the Division of Highways will be faced with the spectre of being compelled to raise $22,245,000 to rebuild 444.91 miles of road. Between the years 1939 and 1947, an additional $139,000,000 will have to be expended in reconstruction, or a total of $161,000,000 during the ten year period ahead of us. These roads must be reconstructed in order to give transportation to the communities served by them. Substituted routes in other locations would leave communities along the worn out routes without highways. In addition to that, a substantial part of these highways were built with Federal Aid. Under the compact entered into between Illinois and the Federal government, the former bound itself to keep these highways passable, so that we could not now abandon them without violating our agreement with the national government.

Thus, a problem requiring constructive thinking is presented, not only to the taxpayers, but the persons for whom our highways were originally and primarily built, namely the individual who possesses a passenger car for his own use. Because of the problem of financing the reconstruction of present highways, very little new construction work will be possible for many years to come, unless immediate steps are taken to correct present conditions. Only 10,000 miles of the 103,000 miles of rural highways in Illinois are now paved. The remaining 93,000 miles will have to wait. Widened or elevated highways will have to be forgotten. Grade separations will not be built. The entire future road program will be stagnated. Already automobile owners are beginning to grumble about the condition of the roads and justly so because many miles are dangerous to drive upon.

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In view of the situation, it would seem that the attention of the people of the state should be directed toward the preparation of a program to meet the problem which now confronts us. Any regulatory motor carrier legislation for commercial vehicles contemplates a highway system adequate to bear the traffic which the legislation proposes to regulate. It should contemplate that highways are durable enough to carry the number and sizes of heavy vehicles which it proposes to regulate. The first consideration should be the preservation of the highways and the safety of citizens in their use of highways for private purposes to which the extent and manner of use of the highways for commercial purposes is wholly subordinate.

Until the State of Illinois stops to taken inventory concerning what legislation is necessary to achieve the protection of its highways and highway users and then writes it into law, no further highway construction program can be formulated. This is particularly true in the case of heavy commercial vehicles.

Before issuing certificates of convenience and necessity or permits or otherwise regulating commercial motor carriers, the Illinois Commerce Commission should be empowered by law to determine

1. Whether or not the preservation of the Illinois highway would be jeopardized by increasing the volume of traffic;
2. Whether the routes to be travelled are sufficiently free from passenger car traffic to permit increased operations of motor trucks;
3. Whether particular routes proposed to be travelled are in such physical condition as to permit the increased use of heavy vehicles without damage, and a number of other considerations having to do with the preservation of the highways.

The matter of public convenience and necessity of commercial vehicles is merely secondary.

The Commission cannot adequately represent the public in the granting of certificates or permits until it has been given a mandate by the General Assembly with respect to the preservation of the highways. This it does not have at the present time. The present fiscal plight of the state to which reference has been previously made is the direct result of permitting commercial use of the highways based solely upon public convenience and necessity without considering whether or not sufficient taxes are being collected to compensate the state and whether or not the highways are being destroyed as the result of excessive use by heavy vehicles.

Before any further legislation should be considered, the Division of Highways should make a thorough investigation and then make a report to the Governor with its recommendations upon the following matters·

1. To what point license fees on all classes of vehicles will have to be raised
    a. in order to make the state whole for the use of the highways now in good condition;
    b. to raise funds for the reconstruction of the Highways now worn out; and
    c. To provide an adequate revenue for the future program of rural roads and city streets.

2. What means should be adopted to prevent the flagrant violations of the law indulged in by thousands of truck operators in carrying weights far in excess of those now permitted by statute.

3. The abolition of reciprocal agreements permitting foreign trucks to enter Illinois and assist in the ruination of our highways without payment of a ton-mile tax or some tax of that nature.

(Note: At the present time one out of every four commercial vehicles found upon the Illinois highways are from states surrounding Illinois. In many instances these vehicles operate more extensively in Illinois than in their own states. These are the type of vehicles that have destroyed our highways: but Illinois permits them to operate here free of charge because the states from whence they come permit Illinois trucks to wreck their highways free of charge. The reciprocal feature as to passenger cars should always remain in force, but as to trucks it ought to be repealed. It is a relic of the motor vehicle act of 1911 passed before there were any extensive truck operations. It was passed for the benefit of the passenger car owner whose automobile does no damage to the roads. There are thousands of trucks from St. Louis and surrounding cities that have taken advantage of this Act which the General Assembly passed for the benefit of passenger automobiles. Ninety-five percent of their operations are not in their own states, but in Illinois. The destructiveness of these foreign vehicles has cost the Illinois taxpayers millions of dollars which will never be recovered.)

4. The maximum number of heavy commercial vehicles that ought to be permitted to operate.

5. Whether or not the present legal load limit should be reduced.

In brief, the entire fiscal policy of Illinois upon the subject of highways and interrelated questions should be carefully studied during the next few months and a definite remedial program should be decided upon for presentation to the General Assembly.

A short statement concerning what has brought about the rapid deterioration of our highways is not out of place here. In the recent case of Werner Transportation Co. v. Hughes, 5, Fed. Sup. 425, a three judge Federal Court composed of Judges Evans, Barnes, and Holly sustained the validity of the Illinois statute regulating the weights of motor vehicles. In its opinion the court selected certain representative highways in Lake County to dramatize the destructive effect of trucks upon the highways. Highways receiving chiefly passenger car traffic were compared with others receiving principally truck traffic. The court said, "Both sets of highways are of similar thicknesses, are subject to the same climatic conditions and have the same type of subgrades and similar drainage. In the case of the pavements carrying but little

truck travel, the pavements are enjoying comparatively normal lives with low maintenance cost. In the case of pavements bearing excessive truck travel, they are rapidly disintegrating. Whenever a particular piece of pavement begins to carry heavy truck travel, immediately the life of the pavement begins to go down and the cost of maintenance begins to go up." Elsewhere in the opinion the court referred to Route 66 between Chicago and St. Louis saying, "U.S. Route 66 between Joliet and Granite City is a heavily traveled truck route between Chicago and St. Louis. By actual traffic count, the ratio of truck travel on this route, compared with the general average for the state highway system, was 4.5 to 1 during the year 1932 and 4.2 to 1 during the year 1934. The cost of maintenance of route 66 between the years 1925 and 1936 has been the sum of $1,684,336.68, or an average of $763.53 per mile as against an average maintenance cost of $293.20 for the entire highway system of the state."

Most road engineers are agreed that pavement deterioration results from (a) truck usage and (b) the elements of nature, such as frost heaves, the action of moisture upon the sub-soil, etc. Truck operators contend that the elements of nature do far more damage than truck usage. This view is not shared by the pre-eminent road engineers of this country who are agreed that the condition has resulted primarily from the operation of heavy vehicles. While it is true that the elements of nature create a condition contributing to highway destruction, yet the elements do not per se cause pavement destruction. They merely create a condition which in conjunction with heavy vehicle usage results in such destruction. Cement sidewalks from three to five inches thick have been in use in many instances for 50 or 60 years. Save only where tree roots have caused heaves in the walks, they are in just as good condition as the day they were built. They are subject to exactly the same climatic and sub-soil assaults as are concrete roads. Concrete roads have minimum thicknesses much greater than sidewalks. It is manifest that if climatic and sub-soil conditions do not produce the destruction of thin strips of concrete forming sidewalks in more than half a century, then those same elements have not caused the deterioration of concrete roads, which are of greater thicknesses, are made with a much richer mixture of cement and are laid on well compacted sub-bases. The conclusion reached by most engineers is that substantially all pavement destruction has been the result of the passage of heavy trucks over pavements and that the condition is aggravated when the sub-soil has become weakened as the result of the elements of nature: but that the elements of nature in themselves would not produce such a result. After discussing the question of the relation of the elements of weather and sub-grade to pavement destruction, the court in the case of Werner Trans. Co. V. Hughes, supra, said, "Where a weakened sub-grade condition exists the pavement slab performs to some extent the functions of a bridge,

in which case the total or gross weight imposed upon the slab determines the stress induced upon the material constituting the slab. If the stress produced by such total weight is in excess of the ultimate strength of the material, rupture will occur and the slab will settle into the affected area."

What has been said here shows clearly that the motor vehicle legislation which is needed acutely at this time is upon the subject of license fees, weights, and dimensions of motor vehicles and kindred questions.

II. THE FISCAL PROBLEM OF THE STATE IN ITS CONCRETE APPLICATION

After deducting the annual fixed and administrative expenses from the amount of annual revenue chargeable to the Division of Highways during the year 1936, such as payment of principal and interest on bonds, engineering expense, maintenance, etc., there remains for annual new construction approximately $9,940,000. But the average annual reconstruction cost from now until 1947 will equal $16,183,000 per annum. Therefore, upon a long time program covering the period to and including 1947, there will be an annual deficit of $6,243,000.

The following shows how the figure of $9,940,000 for the year 1936 was reached:

Revenue	$ 29,992,600
Bond retirement and administrative expense . . .	20,052,600
Surplus	9,940,000
Reconstruction	16,183,000
Deficit	$ 6,243,000

The annual license fees collected for the use of passenger automobiles during 1936 was $13,239,052.22. That collected from trucks was $5,552,164.59. If the state does no more than to reconstruct the parts of the present primary road system needing reconstruction between August 1, 1938 and 1947 (and builds no new roads, grade separations, etc., whatsoever) then, since the reconstruction program will demand $16,183,000 annually, these license fees will have to be raised correspondingly. Since most well informed engineers are of the opinion that substantially all of the damage has been occasioned by heavy trucks, it follows that they should bear the entire burden of increase. Therefore, truck license fees will have

to be increased by $6,243,000 to $11,795,164.59, or an increase of approximately 112 percent. However such increase does not take into consideration two important factors:

1. The vast majority of trucks in use are light delivery trucks, the gross weights of which are not much more than passenger cars. The following data of the trucks registered in Illinois in 1936 illustrate this:

Classification	Gross Weight	Number Registered
A trucks	3,000 lbs.	30,165
B "	3,001 - 8,000 lbs.	109,773
C "	8,001 - 10,000 "	17,968
D "	10,001 - 12,000 "	15,013
E "	12,001 - 14,000 "	9,075
F "	14,001 - 16,000 "	5,785
~~G "~~	~~16,001 - 20,000 "~~	~~5,018~~
H "	20,001 - 24,000 "	5,585
X "	24,001 - 40,000 "	4,716
		203,098

Although it is true that the Class B trucks frequently violate the law by carrying more than 6000 lbs. per axle, ordinarily, because of their type of construction, they carry no more than the weights required by law. Because of their light weight capacity, class A and B trucks as a general rule do very little damage to the highways unless they are overburdened. Substantially all the damage comes from the heavier vehicle. It would therefore be unfair to make the class A and B trucks bear the same pro rata share increase in license fees as the heavier vehicle.

2. In case an amount sufficient to provide for reconstruction should be provided by increased license fees, then no new construction would be possible without a further increase in license fees. Any such further increase (that is to provide for new construction) should make the heavier vehicles pay more than the present rate because they will wreck the new highways just as much as they have the old.

It is to be noted that in case no new construction work is undertaken (but reconstruction only) and the license fees are increased so as to provide for no more than reconstruction, then increasing the license fees upon trucks by but $6,243,000 heaps a great injustice upon passenger car owners for two reasons, viz.:

1. The amount of license fees exacted from the truck owners will be insufficient to pay the full amount of reconstruction. Upon every fair and equitable principle, this class should be compelled to pay the entire burden. By collecting the additional sum of $6,243,000 from them, the needed balance for reconstruction of $9,940,000 must come from the pockets of the passenger car owners in order to make up the balance of $16,183,000.

2. If the fiscal condition of the state is such that no revenue over and above the $16,183,000 for reconstruction can be raised for new construction, then the passenger car owners will be compelled to do without widened highways, grade separations, farm to market roads, and new city streets through no fault of their own.

It is to be observed that the increase in license fees necessary for reconstruction alone between now and 1947 will amount to approximately $60,000,000, or the equivalent amount provided in bonds for construction of hard roads in the 1917 act. The full amount necessary to be spent during such period will be $161,830,000 or the aggregate amount provided in bonds for hard roads construction in both the 1917 and 1923 acts.

Following is a set of tables which shows the financial problem quite graphically:

Requirements of Interest and Principal on State Highway Bonds, and Money Needed for Reconstruction

Year	Principal and Interest	Reconstruction	Total
1938	$ 9,690,500	$ 22,245,500	$ 31,936,000
1939	9,510,500	7,878,500	17,389,000
1940	9,840,000	11,588,000	21,428,000
1941	9,640,000	9,462,500	19,102,500
1942	9,440,000	29,263,500	38,703,500
1943	9,240,000	4,802,000	14,042,000
1944	9,040,000	3,519,000	12,559,000
1945	9,720,000	21,984,000	31,704,000
1946	9,480,000	4,480,000	13,960,000
1947	9,240,000	46,607,000	55,847,000
Grand Total			$256,671,000
Average per annum			$ 25,667,000

1938 - 1947

Annual and Cumulative Cost of Pavement on Illinois Primary system

(Assuming cost of $50,000 per mile)

Note: Appraisal was made on or about August 1, 1937.

Year	Annual	Cumulative
8/1/1938	$ 22,245,500	$
8/1/1939	7,878,500	30,124,000
8/1/1940	11,588,000	41,712,000
8/1/1941	9,462,500	51,174,500
8/1/1942	29,263,500	80,438,000
8/1/1943	4,802,000	85,240,000
8/1/1944	3,519,000	88,759,000
8/1/1945	21,984,000	110,743,000
8/1/1946	4,480,000	115,223,000
8/1/1947	46,607,000	161,830,000

Average per annum $16,183,000

Annual Reconstruction Cost From 1947 to 1959

Year	
1948	$ 6,888,000
1949	29,410,000
1950	10,880,000
1951	11,895,500
1952	52,023,000
1953	12,095,000
1954	13,255,500
1955	25,661,000
1956	6,235,500
1957	60,627,000
1958	12,946,000
1959	12,720,500
Total	$254,646,000
Previous years 1938-47	161,830,000
Total	$416,476,000

The average annual reconstruction expenditures between 1948 and 1959 will be $21,220,500.

The average annual reconstruction expenditures between 1938 and 1959 will be $18,701,750.

The year 1959 has been selected for the reason that the final maturity dates of the $100,000,000 bond issue is in that year.

The figures employed in the preceding calculations are for the year 1936. The reason this year was selected is that general economic conditions were then fairly good. It is true that the motor vehicle taxes during 1937 were approximately $2,000,000 more than in 1936; but that was a year of exceptionally good business. During the month of January 1938, only 50 percent as many new automobiles were sold in Cook County as in January 1937. It would appear, therefore, that motor vehicle taxes during 1938 will be substantially under 1937, possibly much below 1936.

The following figures showing the income from motor vehicle license fees from 1927 to 1936 inclusive illustrate the wide fluctuations in income from this source:

Year	Amount
1927	$ 15,589,365.19
1928	15,069,830.33
1929	17,035,596.03
1930	18,353,865.44
1931	19,201,521.14
1932	16,812,097.50
1933	15,544,501.29
1934	18,189,190.93
1935	19,988,807.85
1936	18,685,682.82

The average annual income over this period is approximately $17,447,000. It is to be noted that this is substantially less than the amounts collected in either 1936 or 1937. If we should include in the total the income for 1937, the eleven year average from 1927 to 1937, both inclusive, would be $17,775,000, or about $300,000 more per annum, which is still approximately $1,000,000 less than the 1936 income. No effort is made to show the wide fluctuation in motor fuel tax funds over a period of years, because the principle remains the same as in the case of motor vehicle license fees. We know that over a period of years a great variety of economic conditions will be encountered. Some years will be good and others bad. The income from the various forms of motor vehicle taxation will vary in proportion to the general economic conditions which prevail in any given year. Roads are not built for use exclusively in either good business years or bad business years. They are built for all of such years. A fiscal program for highways must consider the probable average income over a period of years and not select one or two years when business is exceptionally good or business is exceptionally bad and then use either the peak of prosperity or the trough of a depression as the base.

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The only sensible method to follow is to take the general average income over a ten year period through which we have just gone and anticipate that the same amount of revenue will be available during a corresponding future period. For that reason, employing the income for the year 1936 (which was above the average for the ten year period) will not give as accurate a result as to the amount available for construction or reconstruction during the next ten years as if the average had been employed. The average annual income during the next ten years can be anticipated to be less than in 1936, unless some allowance can be made for a growth in population and a more widespread use of automobiles. That however is an uncertain factor.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Jerome F. Dixon

Assistant Attorney General
of the State of Illinois

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

of the

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

University Club Springfield
1:15 p.m. September 29, 1938

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Kingery at 1:15 p.m.

There were present:

Chairman:	Robert Kingery
Vice Chairman:	M. M. Baker
Secretary:	John W. Kapp, Jr.
Members:	Dr. N. S. Davis, III
	Edward L. Karraker
	Dr. M. M. Leighton
	Frank M. Lindsay
	J. H. Lloyd
	B. F. Stein
Guests:	Charles P. Casey
	Clarence W. Klassen
Regional Counsellor:	Lawrence V. Sheridan
State Planning Engineer:	H. L. Kellogg

Regrets were received from:

Members:	A. L. Bowen
	D. H. Burnham
	Dr. Frank J. Jirka
	Verne E. Joy
	Ernst Lieberman
	Walter W. McLaughlin
Consultant:	Harland Bartholomew
Former Regional Chairman:	C. M. Moderwell.

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING:

The minutes of the meeting of February 24, 1938, having been distributed to all members of the Commission, Mr. Kapp moved that these minutes be approved without reading. Motion carried.

MEMBERSHIP:

Successor to Dean H. W. Mumford as member of the Commission. It was the concensus that it would be very desirable that the official contact with the University of Illinois should be maintained. President A. C. Willard, Dean Rexford Newcomb, as Director of the Bureau of Community Planning, and Dean M. L. Enger, of the College of Engineering, were suggested as highly appropriate successors to Dean Mumford. Chairman Kingery is to communicate with the Governor regarding this matter.

REPORTS:

Pollution Abatement: Mr. C. W. Klassen, Chief Engineer, Division of Sanitary Engineering, reported on the proposed eight-state Ohio Basin Water Pollution Commission, including Illinois, and outlined the objectives of an interstate compact now being studied. The Illinois delegates are Alexander Wilson, Administrative Assistant to Governor Horner; H. L. Kellogg, State Planning Engineer, Illinois State Planning Commission; and Mr. Klassen. A meeting of that commission is being held in October for further revision of the proposed compact, after which copies will be available for the Commission, so that recommendation may be made to the legislature during the next session.

Mr. Klassen also reported on the excellent progress made in recent years in abating stream pollution within Illinois, citing it as a record outstanding among all the states.

Consolidation of Local Public Welfare Institutions: Inasmuch as Director Bowen was unavoidably absent from the meeting, this subject was passed, with the instruction that it be placed on the agenda for the next meeting.

Expansion of Public Health Work: Dr. N. S. Davis, III, suggested study of the desirability of extending the public health work of the State as indicated in the memorandum below:

> That the Illinois State Planning Commission with the aid and cooperation of the Departments of Public Health and Public Welfare of the State of Illinois, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Illinois State Dental Society and their allied groups prepare plans for expansion of Public Health Work in Illinois in accordance with the recommendations of the Interdepartmental Committee to Coordinate Health and Welfare Activities.
>
> That as part of this program, these agencies develop a well coordinated program for the improvement of food, housing and other environmental conditions which have the greatest influence on the health of our citizens.
>
> That these agencies develop plans providing: (1) for greater use of existing hospital facilities; (2) for additions to existing facilities when more are needed in a community rather than by constructing new institutions; (3) for construction of new institutions where needed. Such plans should provide for beds for convalescent care and for the care of both acute and chronic conditions. Consideration should also be given to the feasibility of providing government funds for the construction of additions to or the support of free beds in church or other voluntary hospitals incorporated not-for-profit.
>
> That these agencies be asked to give technical and where needed to arrange financial aid in the development of sound programs for the care of the medically indigent by the responsible local public officials in cooperation with the local medical profession and its allied groups.

> That these agencies cooperate with responsible local public officials and with the local medical profession and its allied groups in the development of a general program of medical care to include hospital service insurance, cash indemnity insurance to cover, in whole or in part, the costs of emergency or prolonged illness, expansion of provisions for meeting the costs of illness sustained as a result of employment in industry, insurance against loss of wages during illness.
>
> That consideration be given to the financing of all health and welfare work in the state by a retail sales or occupational tax rather than by indirect taxes, taxes on industry or wages.

The suggestion was also made that arrangements should be made by the State and other public agencies to use the facilities of private hospitals on a contract basis.

It was agreed that the staff should follow up the suggestions in cooperation with Dr. Davis and report at the next meeting.

Recent Development in Illinois' Oil Fields: Dr. Leighton reported on the geology of the Illinois oil fields and the nature of their development. Additional pools are likely to be found over a considerable area in southern Illinois. Recent developments will bring this year's production to 20 million barrels with present indicated reserves of 200 million barrels. However, Illinois furnishes only six days' supply for the country at present rate of production.

After discussion of possible legislation, looking toward restriction or control of production, it was agreed that such control was not yet necessary. In the matter of

drilling records, however, legislation was considered desirable, and Dr. Davis moved that the Commission recommend such legislation as may be deemed desirable from a technical standpoint for requiring the recording of geological structures as they may be revealed by drilling. Motion carried.

Highway Conditions and Development: In his absence a report prepared by Mr. Lieberman on the grade crossing survey was presented. Copy of the report is attached to these minutes.

Information was also presented from Mr. Lieberman that the original Bond Issue Highway System of the State was now complete, with the exception of three short sections. "The future program of the Division of Highways will consist principally of the modernization of obsolete sections on the present system and completion of the Federal Aid System."

The Division of Highways has made application for PWA participation grants on $10,000,000 worth of work. Approval has been received on about $3,000,000 of this amount. Included in these projects are the following:

The extension of Route 54 from Higgins Road to Route 64 near Villa Park;

The relocation of Route 60 in Lake County near Lake Zurich;

In Madison and St. Clair counties a by-pass from Roxana south to Route 11 at Fairmont City.

Some of the projects included in the list, on which approval has not yet been received, are:

Modernization of S.B.I. Route 11 in Bond County.

Extension of Butterfield Road in DuPage County, from Meyers Road to Route 53.

Widening of S.B.I. Route 42 from Waukegan to the Wisconsin State Line.

Construction of a subway under the C.N.W.Railroad at North Chicago.

Extension of Route 71 in Lee County from Route 2 to Route 89.

Modernization of U.S. 66 south of Lincoln.

Bloomington East Belt Line on Route 66.

Construction of a new bridge at Byron over the Rock River, S.B.I. Route 72.

These are the more important projects.

Report of Land Use Committee: The Land Use Committee of the Commission, Mr. Walter W. McLaughlin, Chairman, called a meeting on September 2, of representatives of various federal and state agencies to consider various projects under consideration by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Abstract of the meeting is attached to these minutes. Due to changed regulations by the Bureau, it was considered wise to drop the Kankakee-Iroquois and the Mason-Tazewell project from present consideration and to recommend first priority for the Cumberland County project.

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State Parks: Mr. Kingery presented the bound page proofs of the report entitled, "Illinois Park, Parkway and Recreational Area Plan" which was originally prepared by Mr. George F. Ingalls, of the National Park Service, in cooperation with the Division of State Parks, the Chicago Regional Planning Association, and the State Planning Commission staff and which has been edited and prepared for publication by our staff. It will be ready for distribution in a week or ten days.

Mr. Kingery also discussed the proposed Lake Michigan Beach, extending from Waukegan, Illinois, to Kenosha, Wisconsin, a distance of 12 miles. The staff was authorized to obtain the cooperation of the Division of State Parks and the Wisconsin State Planning Board in preparing a report for presentation to the National Park Service, with a view to obtaining federal aid in acquisition or the property as a national beach. It was stated that Mr. Voliva of Zion City is offering 200 acres at $200 per acre, which contains about a mile of lake frontage and which is a much more favorable price than any hitherto offered.

Program of Division of Waterways: Assistant Director, Charles P. Casey, Presented and discussed a statement prepared by Chief Engineer, Carter Jenkins, as to the development, function, and activities of the Division. Copy of this statement is attached to these minutes.

"More Fish and Game for Illinois, Inc." This is the name of a proposed non-profit corporation, with the objective as indicated by the name. In accordance with the Commission's policy, consideration of this subject, promoted by Mr. C. A. Rockwood, a bond salesman with H. M. Byllesby & Company, was deferred until a study regarding it has been made by the State Director of Conservation, Thomas J. Lynch, and a request for advice of the State Planning Commission is made by him.

SPRING PLANNING CONFERENCE FOR 1939:

The question of location of this conference was discussed. Mr. Baker moved that the Commission approve the holding of the conference at Decatur. Motion carried.

BUDGET PROPOSAL FOR NEXT BIENNIUM:

Mr. Kingery presented a proposed budget for the Commission staff for the biennium July 1, 1939-41.

	Fiscal Year 1938-9	Proposed
Salaries and Wages	$ 14,200.	$ 25,800.
Office Expense	2,660.	4,500.
Travel	1,750.	5,000.
Reports	6,390.	4,700.
Total for one year	$ 25,000.	$ 40,000.
Total for biennium	$ 50,000.	$ 80,000.

It is proposed to add three people to the staff and to raise salary rates to approximate those for similar positions in the other State Departments. Certain office expense, partly carried by WPA in the past, must be wholly met by the State in the future. Travel expense will be greatly increased due to our service to municipalities. The item for reports has been reduced somewhat.

After discussion, Director Lloyd moved that the proposed budget be approved by the Commission and that the Chairman appoint a committee of three, himself being one, to present the subject to the Governor and to the Budget Committee. Carried.

ADJOURNMENT:

Due to the late hour and to the fact that the report on activities of the staff is presented in writing and so could be gone over by each Commissioner, the meeting was adjourned.

Robert Kingery
Chairman

John W. Kapp, Jr.
Secretary

H. L. Kellogg
Assistant Secretary

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REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE STAFF
FOR THE MEETING OF THE
ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

September 29, 1938

The Commission and Its Staff:

In May 1938, the Commission lost one of its newly appointed members, H. W. Mumford, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, by death. While Dean Mumford had been unable to attend any meetings of the Commission since his appointment on account of his other responsibilities, he had attended several earlier meetings by invitation and had given freely of his time, interest, and advice in the solution of land use and other agricultural problems which have come to our attention.

W.P.A. Cooperation:

As reported in the meeting of February 24, the W.P.A. staff project 6113-9923 was cancelled as of January 31, 1938, the Federal W.P.A. having discontinued on that date all general staffing projects for state planning commissions. Thereafter the state staff of six persons carried on without W.P.A. aid until April. Projects for special surveys were eventually approved, and four are now in operation as follows:

April 4: Project #9957, "Preparation of Atlas of Existing Forest Areas in Illinois," employing 11 people.

May 9: Project #9959, "Redrafting and Revising to date the preliminary Water Resources Reports of 1936," employing 10 people.

May 25: Project #9803, "Completing Atlas of State-Owned Properties under the Jurisdiction of the Departments of Registration and Education, Public Welfare, and Conservation," employing eight people.

July 5: Project #9845, "Preparation of a Map of Illinois, Indicating Points of Historical and Scenic Interest," employing 9 people.

Project #80042, "Social Economic Survey, including a Bibliography of Urbanism," is being sponsored by the Commission at the request of W.P.A. This project is now being started and will employ 21 persons.

Approval of Project #14905, "Hydrological Survey to determine ratio of Run-Off to Precipitation in Illinois," is pending.

Special Investigation:

On July 11, at the request of Major George A. Quinlan, Superintendent, Cook County Highway Department, the state planning engineer and the staff editor were granted a 30-day leave of absence for the purpose of making an analysis of, and reporting on, the procedures of the Cook County Highway Department in the development and construction of state-aid roads.

Report on the Activities of the Commission:

During the earlier years of its existence, the Commission functioned mainly as a fact-finding organization, which cooperated with federal, state, and local governmental agencies to the extent made possible by the information it had gathered, analyzed, and made available for many purposes. Today its

services are in demand as a consulting, advisory, and cooperating agency, although its ability to supply such services is limited, since W.P.A. cooperation is, in the main, restricted to special studies. This handicap manifests itself particularly in the department which renders aid to Illinois municipalities in the solution of their planning problems, and with the steadily increasing demand for such services, will in the near future constitute a problem requiring definite adjustment.

As in the past, the activities of the staff comprise:

1. Services to state agencies.
2. Services to federal agencies.
3. Services to local governmental bodies, institutions, and individuals.
4. Meetings.
5. Publications.

They are herein reviewed in that order.

SERVICES TO STATE AGENCIES

Municipal Flood Problems:

As directed, the staff has made a study of flood problems of municipalities other than those on the Ohio River. There are 25 cities which have suffered more or less flood damage, but the situation is considered to be wholly a local problem, except at Beardstown, Freeport, and possibly Galena.

Corrective works were authorized in the Flood Control Act of 1936 for Beardstown and Freeport, and the Corps of Engineers is making detailed studies of those situations so that final plans will be ready when funds are appropriated. A survey of the Galena River was ordered in the Flood Control Act of 1937, to determine whether remedial measures are justifiable on that flashy stream.

Drainage Basin Studies:

Revision of the eight drainage basin reports compiled in 1936 at the request of the National Resources Committee has been a continuing process. Reports on the Rock and the Sangamon basins are being printed this week; the Wabash report has also gone to the printer, and the Kaskaskia is being typed for printing. Reports on the Upper Illinois, Lower Illinois, Big Muddy, and Ohio basins have been completed and are receiving their editing and check for final typing. As reported at the last previous meeting of the Commission, these basin reports are submitted to the U. S. District Engineers of the River and Harbor Service for criticism and suggestions in advance of publication.

State Property Atlas:

Drawings of the 27 institutional properties under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Welfare have been completed. The staff has started work on drawings of properties administered by the Department of Conservation, legal descriptions being furnished by Thomas J. Lynch,

Director. As previously reported, such drawings are submitted to the appropriate institutions for verification and correction. Whenever necessary, field inspection is made to insure accuracy.

Forest Survey:

Of 225 quadrangles to be mapped for the survey of Illinois forests in cooperation with the State Natural History Survey, 120 have been completed, and the drafting department is making rapid progress on the remainder. Complete sets of maps are being furnished, as rapidly as they are completed, to eight governmental agencies, at their request.

National Resources Committee Projects:

The National Resources Committee has requested our cooperation on three nationwide projects which they propose to sponsor.

1. A six-year public works program which will embrace state, county, and local projects.
2. Surveying and mapping of municipally owned utilities, where desired by those municipalities.
3. Tabulating and mapping all publicly owned land and land tax delinquent for over five years.

If these projects go through, we shall cooperate for the State of Illinois insofar as possible.

Municipal Parks and Playgrounds:

A preliminary report on municipal parks and playgrounds in Illinois has been completed, based on returns from a questionnaire sent to all incorporated communities having populations of 500 or more. These returns, 71 percent complete, were tabulated to show comparisons of the playground and park areas in each community with the recommended minimum areas for municipalities of like size. Combined with an article on the importance of providing adequate recreation areas for urban populations, the report has been sent to the printer.

State Parks:

Illinois was the first state to take advantage of cooperation afforded by act of Congress through the National Park Service and accordingly obtained the aid of the Park Service in making a study of the state's parks, parkways, and recreational lands and to devise a comprehensive plan for their development. Mr. George F. Ingalls was assigned to Illinois as superintendent of recreational studies, and a book entitled "Illinois Park, Parkway and Recreational Area Plan" was written under his direction, many state departments and divisions cooperating in the work. The drafting department of the State Planning Commission staff prepared the maps, charts, and illustrations, the final revision, editing, and publishing being also directed by the Commission. The report is being printed this week.

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Industrial Survey:

Industrial studies and surveys are being conducted by a special Bureau under the Department of Finance at Springfield in cooperation with the Planning Commission. Organization of this new Bureau, which is publicizing some of the State's activities over WJJD and in the public prints, was initiated by Governor Horner following some requests from the East regarding industrial opportunities in Illinois.

War Department Activities in Illinois:

At the request of Governor Horner, the staff is now assembling material intended for publication in a report on the activities in Illinois of the United States War Department. The contemplated report will cover the installations and activities of the regular army, national guard, organized reserve, C.M.T.C., R.O.T.C., the C.C.C., etc.

Tabulation of Water Power Dams in Illinois:

The waterpower dams of the state have been tabulated at the request of Dr. Buswell, Chief of the State Water Survey. There are 60 of these reservoirs, many of them small private installations.

Alton Parkway Project:

For a considerable period, we have been in correspondence and have participated in conferences with state W.P.A. authorities and with proponents of the Alton Parkway Project. Many obstacles have appeared, but efforts are still being made to remove or adjust these difficulties and

obtain approval of W.P.A. This project involves construction of a highway and recreational development, the major portion of which lies along the Illinois shore of the Alton Lake from Alton to Grafton, for a distance of slightly more than seven miles. It includes a large bathing beach, a boat harbor, and a parking area of proportionate size.

Disaster Relief Cooperative Plan:

Governor Horner has requested that we develop a disaster relief plan for the State of Illinois which would coordinate the activities of state agencies, the Red Cross, and the U. S. Army. A tentative plan has been prepared and is now under consideration by the Red Cross, and it should be in final form shortly.

Land Use:

A meeting was called in Chicago, September 2, by Mr.W. W. McLaughlin, Chairman of the Land Use Committee, at the request of Mr. L. E. Sawyer, Regional Director, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, to suggest a land acquisition program for the Bureau. The Cumberland County land acquisition project, which has been previously reported, was given precedence. The Kankakee-Iroquois and Mason-Tazewell projects were dropped from present consideration because of changed regulations governing eligibility. Recommendation was made that studies be inaugurated in Brown, Schuyler, and Jefferson counties as a preliminary to preparing projects for consideration under Title III of the

Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Copies of the abstract report of the Chicago meeting are available for members of the Commission.

SERVICES TO FEDERAL AGENCIES

Lake Michigan Fisheries Report:

A survey of Lake Michigan fisheries was made by L. K. Sherman, Water Consultant, in connection with the water resources survey. A supplementary report was made by our staff showing comparative laws and regulations governing commercial fisheries in the four states affected, viz., Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois. In correspondence with Thomas J. Lynch, Director, Department of Conservation, and Dr. T. H. Frison, Chief of the State Natural History Survey Division, an opinion was expressed that to check depletion of lake fish, federal control should be exercised in order to obtain uniform laws and practices.

Flood Control Survey Data:

The U. S. Soil Conservation Service and the Corps of Engineers have requested us to assemble reports on economic conditions in the basins of Bureau Creek, the Galena River, the Embarrass River, the Henderson River (tributary of the Sny), and on four drainage districts on the Wabash River. These reports are to be used in connection with surveys ordered in recent Flood Control Acts. The first has been submitted, and the others are in course of preparation.

Works Progress Administration:

At the request of the national headquarters of W.P.A., comment and suggestions were furnished concerning a nation-wide survey of rural cultural areas insofar as the project applies to Illinois.

SERVICES TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, INSTITUTIONS, AND INDIVIDUALS

Direct Planning Aid to Illinois Municipalities:

Since the last meeting of the Commission, the services of Mr. Laflin, our field representative, have been in increasing demand by the number of municipalities outside of the Chicago region. In an effort to keep abreast of the contacts already made, and to do justice to the steadily increasing requests for advice and active cooperation in the solution of local planning problems, it has become necessary for him to remain in the field almost constantly during the past months. From present indications it appears probable that this field work will continue to increase to a point where the limited facilities of the Commission will require expansion.

A detailed statement of all activities in this field is beyond the scope of this report, but the following condensed summary of them will indicate the variety of the services rendered.

Canton: Cooperated with the State Division of Forestry in foresting the shore line of new reservoir now under construction.

Danville: Assisted in a park and playground program, initiated a sewer and water system survey, and consulted with regard to construction of a new city hall for which a federal grant has been recently approved.

DeKalb: Assisted in a survey of the water and sewer systems.

Fairfield: Helped to obtain a Public Works Administration grant for construction of a sewage disposal plant; also consulted regarding a street paving program and construction of a municipal light plant.

Greenville: Discussed a local reservoir spillway problem with municipal officials; also a park and playground development for which standard plans were furnished by the Planning Commission.

Hillsboro: Assisted in solution of local traffic problems.

Jacksonville: Consulted concerning reforestation of the city reservoir shoreline.

Jerseyville: Assisted in preparing an application for a Public Works Administration grant to build sewer extensions and sewage disposal plant.

LaHarpe: Helped with the park and playground plan, which includes a golf course and for which the Planning Commission furnished standard plans and specifications.

Litchfield: Assisted in preparing an application for a Public Works Administration grant, which has been approved, for construction of a new city hall; also advised concerning a paving project. The Planning Commission furnished standard plans and specifications for a park and playground development which is now under way. Consulted regarding local reservoir problems.

Macomb: A park and playground plan involving two large city parks is under way as a result of the Planning Commission's activities. Consultations have been held regarding reforestation of the city reservoir,

repaving of the commercial district, and an ordinance to control automobile wrecking activities.

Mount Vernon: Assisted in organizing a sewer system survey.

Norris City: Consulted a city reservoir problem involving forestation of the shoreline.

Oglesby: Recommended that the city experiment with sodium vapor street lamps to overcome traffic and safety problems. Preliminary tests have been satisfactory.

Oneida: Helped in developing a park and playground program for which the Planning Commission furnished standard plans and specifications.

Peoria: Negotiated with the Division of Highways to obtain the services of a traffic engineer to superintend a local traffic survey.

Peru: Helped to develop a park and playground plan involving seven parks. Standard plans and specifications were furnished by the Planning Commission.

Princeville: By request of the mayor, arranged to assist in a park and playground development as soon as the city's finances permit.

Rochelle: Directed first steps toward creating a consolidated park district; also made preparations for an accident prevention and traffic control survey.

Roodhouse: Helped to arrange with Works Progress Administration for rebuilding a dam at the city park; also advised on rehabilitation of the park.

Rossville: Supplied standard plans and specifications for a park and playground development.

Shelbyville: Consulted on a park and playground program for which the Planning Commission supplied standard plans and specifications.

Urbana: Assisted with an underground utilities survey.

Virginia: Helped to develop a park and playground plan for which standard specifications were furnished by the Planning Commission; also

advised on reforestation of the city reservoir and consulted on a bird and game refuge which is subsidized by local sportsmen.

Waverly: Advised on forestation of a new reservoir; also on a park and playground development which will begin this fall at the reservoir site.

Miscellaneous Services:

Since the previous meeting of the Commission, the staff has rendered more than 50 miscellaneous services to official agencies in other states, to various organizations and groups, and to individuals. The nature of such services has varied from furnishing specific information on a single item to supplying an extensive bibliography covering a wide field of research.

Requests for the Commission's publications have come from many states and from several foreign countries. It is a general policy that, within the limits of its resources, the planning staff will grant all requests which fall within the scope of its proper activities. If the nature of a request or inquiry is outside the province of the Planning Commission, it is referred to the proper agency.

Faculty members of universities, and teachers in both secondary and primary schools, make use of the Planning Commission's publications as do many students engaged in special research or preparing material for theses. Commercial enterprises, industrial organizations, railroads, and insurance companies also are numbered among our correspondents.

MEETINGS AND ADDRESSES

March	State Park Conference at Springfield, attended by Colonel Kellogg.
	Fiftieth Anniversary Dinner of the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of Illinois, Urbana, attended by Colonel Kellogg.
April	Fourth Annual Chemurgic Conference of Agriculture, Industry, and Science at Omaha, Nebraska, attended by Colonel Kellogg.
May	Sixteenth Annual Midwest Safety Conference at Chicago, attended by Colonel Kellogg.
	Illinois State Medical Society Annual Convention at Springfield, attended by Mr. Laflin, who was in charge of a Planning Commission exhibit.
	Illinois Commercial Secretaries Association Convention at Joliet, addressed by Colonel Kellogg on the activities of the Planning Commission.
	Fifth Annual Planning Conference, Urbana, attended by Colonel Kellogg and Mr. Laflin (for the staff).
June	Sixth Annual Petroleum Conference, Illinois-Indiana Petroleum Association, held at Robinson, Illinois, to check up on desirable regulatory legislation, attended by Colonel Kellogg.
	National Conference on Planning at Minneapolis, attended by Mr. Kingery and Colonel Kellogg.
	Garden Club of Illinois at the Woodridge Country Club, near Lisle, addressed by Colonel Kellogg on "The Natural Resources of Illinois."
September	Twenty-Fifth Annual Convention of the Illinois Municipal League at Rockford, attended by Mr. Laflin.
	Conference of Civic Agencies on the Public School Situation in Illinois at Springfield, attended by Colonel Kellogg.

PUBLICATIONS

Since last report, the following publications have reached the indicated stages:

Illinois Park, Parkway and Recreational Area Plan
142 pages, profusely illustrated. . . . . . . .published.

Report on the Rock River Basin in Illinois
42 pages, 13 maps and charts. . . . . .published.

Report on the Sangamon River Basin in Illinois
40 pages, 13 maps and charts. . . . . .published.

Report on the Wabash River Basin in Illinois
42 pages, 13 maps and charts. . . . . . . with the printer.

Report on the Kaskaskia River Basin in Illinois
42 pages, 13 maps and charts. . . . . being typed for the printer.

Municipal Parks and Playgrounds in Illinois . . . .with the printer.

Abstract of Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Statewide Planning Conference . . . . .will go to press in 30 days.

Reports on the basins of the Upper Illinois, Lower Illinois, Ohio, and Big Muddy River basins are in the final stages of revision, editing and approval; all will go to press before January 1, 1939.

REPORT ON ELIMINATION OF RAILROAD-HIGHWAY GRADE CROSSINGS

The State of Illinois is in the unfortunate position of having more railroad-highway grade crossings than any other State in the Union. There are approximately 18,000 public highway-railroad grade crossings in this State. The State of Illinois has also more grade crossings per mile of railroad than any other State in the Union. This large number of grade crossings attributes greatly to the unfavorable showing on accidents at railroad-highway grade crossings as reported yearly by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Statistics also indicate that the fatalities on railroad-highway grade crossings are three and one-half times greater than fatalities on highways. Only 3500, of the total crossings are protected by means of watchmen, gates, signals or bells. This is only approximately 20% of the total, and only 5% of the total can be classified as adequately protected with modern protection. It is assumed that a reasonable percentage of the existing grade crossings can be eliminated without affecting the convenience of the public to a great extent.

While it is true that it is possible to eliminate only unimportant grade crossings by closing the same, this still will be of a great benefit because our statistics indicate that accidents are not concentrated at a few important crossings, but are spread out over all crossings and a very large percentage of accidents occur at unimportant crossings, endangering not only the travelling highway public, but also the railroad, because collisions frequently cause serious train accidents and derailments. Since it is impossible to protect all crossings adequately, because such protection would cost in the neighborhood of $45,000,000, this Department has felt for a

long time that our efforts should be concentrated on the closing of existing grade crossings. All public railroad-highway grade crossings come under the legal jurisdiction of the Illinois Commerce Commission. The Department of Public Works and Buildings, Division of Highways, has available Federal Aid Grade Crossing Protection Funds which can be used for the improvement of crossings.

After several meetings of the Division of Highways with the Illinois Commerce Commission, it was agreed upon by both organizations that a Committee for the closing of railroad-highway grade crossings should be formed. The Illinois Commerce Commission appointed two members from their staff for this purpose, namely, the Assistant Chief Engineer, Mr. Henry and Chief Railroad Inspector, Mr. Thomas. The Division of Highways appointed three members to this Committee, namely, Mr. Benesch, Engineer of Grade Separations who is acting as Chairman of this Committee, Mr. Baker, Engineer of County Roads and City Streets, and Mr. Harrison, Traffic Engineer. The closing of existing crossings is not a very popular topic with the public. If approached by the railroad company it has no hopes for success because the public would look for selfish motives. Local authorities generally do not propose the closing because it always affects the convenience of some local people. This Department has always felt that if the subject is approached by State authorities it will have greater success because the State authorities are in a position to offer the public something in return.

In forming this Committee it is our plan to work towards the closing of certain crossings by improving others located nearby and concentrating the traffic over such crossings which have been improved. The Division of Highways, through its ten district

organizations will survey individual locations, contact local authorities who have jurisdiction over the roads or streets leading up to the crossing and make certain recommendations to the local authorities. If a plan can be agreed upon, the Department, through the Engineer of Grade Separations, will try to establish a division of cost between the railroad and the Department and then present the matter to the Illinois Commerce Commission at a formal hearing so that an order for the closing of certain crossings and the improving of the protection of other crossings can be issued by the Commission.

It was only approximately four months ago that this Committee was appointed and up to date approximately twelve communities have been contacted and a tentative plan agreed upon among all interested parties including the railroad companies. In a medium sized community it is generally found that approximately one-half of the crossings can be closed. The procedure is rather tedious and progress is slow, especially so, as no additional personnel has been appointed for this purpose. It is expected to handle this work along with other routine work.

Our experience up to date indicates that the matter can be handled successfully but that it will take from four to five years before real results can be shown. The Committee has agreed to interest the public in the procedure by giving the matter newspaper publicity.

While it is impossible to solve the problem of railroad-highway grade crossings, I sincerely believe that there is room for a great amount of improvement which will relieve the existing situation. Whatever is done, it will be impossible to eliminate the human element. We will never be in a position to make drivers stop taking chances.

However, I am confident that the statistics for the next few years should show improvement which will compensate us for our efforts.

md

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State of Illinois
Henry Horner, Governor

Department of Public Works and Buildings

DIVISION OF WATERWAYS
Springfield

September 27, 1938

Brief Statement of
future Division of
Waterways' Program

Colonel H. L. Kellogg
State Planning Engineer
Illinois State Planning Commission
343 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Colonel Kellogg:

In accordance with the suggestions of Director F. Lynden Smith, I am advising that the Division of Waterways of the Department of Public Works and Buildings has under consideration increasing its activity in construction work and in assistance rendered to various organizations throughout the State. Our general program has not been worked out in detail for submission to the Director's office, but projects are being considered which are widely distributed throughout the State.

Perhaps the most important work is the installation of a new dam in the Fox River at McHenry to control levels in the Fox Chain of Lakes. Much dredging is contemplated in order to start development of the park and to provide better navigation channels.

It is also proposed to start the survey of meander lines in this area to establish definitely State ownership of property which has been in dispute. Surveys of other rivers and lakes to establish ownership and prevent encroachment will be accomplished. A re-survey of the Illinois and Michigan Canal will be made in order to establish ownership and set monuments to eliminate wholesale encroachments which have occurred within the past decades.

Considerable work in flood protection in the several sections of the State is proposed. This includes the construction of levees, the cleaning and straightening of streams and construction of structures necessary for protection of public interests. It is hoped that certain of this work can be done to protect State-owned property also.

It is expected that some aid can be extended to drainage districts where same are solvent and have an opportunity to participate in Federal funds also available for that purpose.

Improvement of facilities on the great lift bridges crossing the Illinois Waterway as an aid to navigation will be carried out. Considerable will be done in adding to marine equipment of the division for the carrying out of proper maintenance and construction work.

PWA assistance has been requested on several jobs which have been submitted and applications are also being considered for WPA assistance.

You realize, of course, that this program depends entirely on the availability of appropriations, which will be requested at the next session of the legislature.

Very sincerely,

(signed) Carter Jenkins
Carter Jenkins
Chief Engineer

mw

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS
of the
LAND USE COMMITTEE
held in the
Illinois Room of the Palmer House
CHICAGO
Friday, September 2, 1938, at 2 P.M.

This meeting was called by Mr. Walter W. McLaughlin, Chairman, at the request of Mr. L. E. Sawyer, Regional Director, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The objective of the meeting was to obtain the advice of representative officials as to the selection of land acquisition projects for recommendation under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

Officials of the various agencies dealing with land use problems were invited to meet with the Committee. In attendance were:

Walter W. McLaughlin, chairman;

Robert Kingery, Chairman, Illinois State Planning Commission;

L. E. Sawyer, Regional Director of the Bureau;

Dr. T. H. Frison, Chief, Natural History Survey;

Dr. H. C. Case, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois;

Dr. R. S. Smith, of the Department of Agronomy;

Lawrence V. Sheridan, Consultant, National Resourses Committee;

A. M. Hedge, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics;

B. B. Clark, of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, Urbana;

Virgil B. Fielder, State Land Specialist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics;

P. E. Middleton, Plan Technician, National Resources Committee; and

Col. H. L. Kellogg, State Planning Engineer.

Mr. McLaughlin, chairman, called the meeting to order and introduced Mr. Sawyer who made a brief statement covering the general functions of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and explained certain changes in the policy of the Bureau as to the selection of land acquisition projects. He also pointed out the need for prompt action in preparing recommendations so that the funds available should not be otherwise allocated.

As early as January 1938, three sites were recommended for projects under the Bureau, these being located in Cumberland County, Mason-Tazewell counties, and Kankakee-Iroquois counties. It appeared from recent definitions of policy by the Bureau, however, that further consideration should be given to recommended sites in the light of readjustments of land use which may involve retaining individuals on a farming use basis - possibly to purchase only part of the land, leaving the remainder in private ownership.

Although official publications relating to the federal land utilization program define three major types of project, only agricultural projects in areas now used for agriculture would be applicable to the state. The objectives of these projects are:"the development of a program of land conservation and land utilization which will

1) Conserve the land resources of the project area, and
2) Utilize the land to furnish the maximum number of families with an improved basis for making a living.

Projects, however, will not be established merely or primarily for the purpose of acquiring land for special uses such as forestry, wild life and recreation."

Mr. Hedge was called upon to explain the procedure of the Bureau with respect to projects for inclusion under Title III; in particular, to explain the differences of approach as between old and new definitions. Citing the three proposed Illinois projects as examples, he explained that under the old program, all three would have been given consideration, and that if one of them involved land unsuited to cultivation, effort would have been made to find a use for which it would be suitable. The new program, however, would not permit purchase of land for a specific use unless an adjustment of some sort could be accomplished thereby, such as better balance of school costs, the cost of government, and the improvement of individuals by making it possible for them to earn a better living under the same conditions.

Another new note, he said, is the changed consideration of wild life problems, as typified by that element in the proposed Kankakee project.

Regarding the proposed projects, it was remarked that both the Kankakee-Iroquois and the Mason-Tazewell projects lie within sand areas, a type of soil which represents less than one percent of Illinois land, and that, therefore, they would not be of much value for demonstration purposes. The Cumberland project, on the contrary, represents the gray clay subsoil district which characterizes the southern one-third of the state, north of the Ozark Uplift. It was agreed, also, that the Cumberland project is the most desirable from the standpoint of wild life conservation, being near the greatest concentration of prairie chicken and quail, now the two most important game birds indigenous to Illinois.

Although there was considerable discussion regarding certain aspects of the three sites under consideration, the final opinion was that the Cumberland County project should take precedence as the most desirable, and that the other two, Kankakee-Iroquois and Mason-Tazewell, should be dropped from consideration at present. It was agreed in addition, that areas in Brown, Schuyler, and Jefferson counties have not yet been adequately studied, but probably would be eligible for projects under the principles laid down by the Bureau.

To fix the above understanding, it was moved by Mr. Kingery, and adopted unanimously, that the Land Use

Committee of the Illinois State Planning Commission, together with representatives of the various state and federal agencies represented, recommend the preparation of a preliminary project report covering the appropriate area of Cumberland County, for submission, as a purchase project, to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and that this report be submitted to the agencies represented for their criticism; such criticism to be incorporated in the final report, with the endorsement of the Illinois State Planning Commission: they also recommend that studies of similar projects in Brown, Schuyler, and Jefferson counties be considered next, and that such projects be prepared for presentation as soon as possible.

Thereupon the meeting adjourned.

mw

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
343 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois

September 22, 1938

To: Col. H. L. Kellogg
From: P. D. Hagan
Re: "More Fish and Game for Illinois, Inc."

The alleged purposes and aims of the proposed corporation, if properly set up, are of a nature that, normally, they would meet with the approval and receive the support of the State Planning Commission. However, judging the merit of the plan solely from the prospectus submitted, it is evident that certain major objections must be corrected before the proposal can be given serious consideration. Among them should be mentioned:

Proof of Sponsorship

The author does not reveal whether or not his project has been investigated and endorsed, either wholly or in part, by the sportsmen's, business men's, or other organizations from whom he proposes to obtain his major financial support. Without such endorsement clearly established, his assumption that governmental agencies, such as the Department of Conservation, the State Natural History Survey, and the State Planning Commission, would or could take an active part in his plan is not well founded.

Legality and adequacy of promotional disbursements

While it is granted that an eleemosinary charter removes many of the restrictions to which corporations operating for profit are subjected, it is questioned whether the State Securities Commission would approve the deflection of 45% of the funds collected for organization purposes. It is therefore suggested that the plan in its entirety be submitted for approval to that agency.

On the other hand the capital allotments for the early phases of organization, solicitation, and publicity work are again based upon the receipt of maximum subscriptions. It is not believed that in the event of smaller receipts the intended work can be carried out successfully or adequately at the percentages set aside for it.

Original Expense Money

It is evident that the definite solicitation and publicity campaign and the acquisition program are predicated on the promoter's ability to realize the maximum subscriptions cited in his "Prognosis". This would require the perfection of a wide-spread

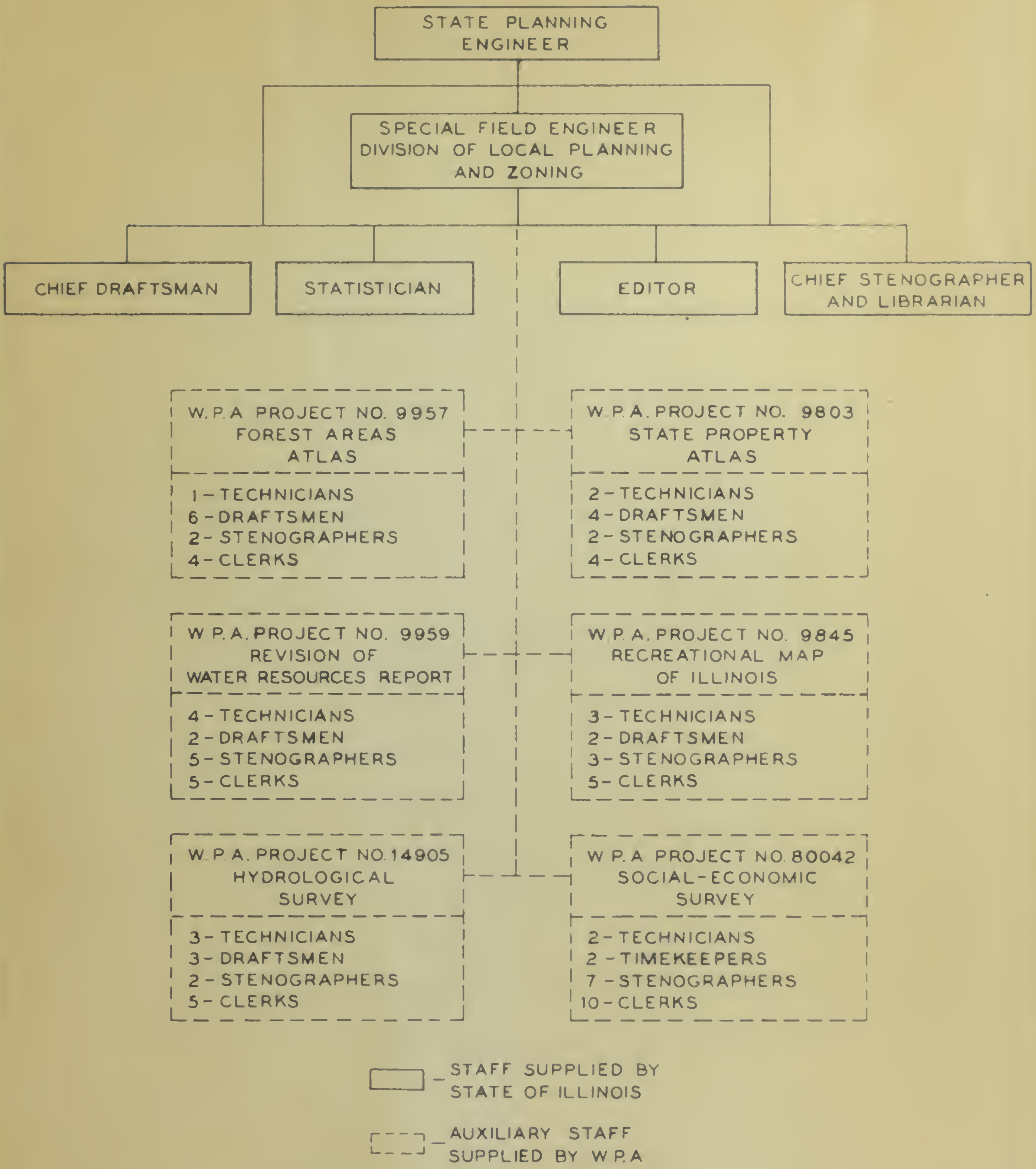
and complex organization with a sufficient working capital to guarantee the ultimate success of the scheme. The author does not present any evidence that such starting capital is now available. Without it, the alternative course would point to a start with a small organization, gradually building toward the proposed final and fully financed undertaking. No development plan along such lines has been presented or suggested.

Proposed corporation structure inadequate

The plan proposes the purchase of sundry properties suited to the purposes of the undertaking. There is no assurance that these purchases can be made at an economically justifiable cost. Since the organization per se would not have the right of eminent domain, and since this right may be essential in carrying out the proposed acquisition program; it is suggested, particularly in view of the state wide scope of the project, to investigate the possibilities of operating the plan under the charter of an "Authority", duly created by the State legislature with adequate powers to acquire the necessary properties and to develop them according to sound and proved principles of game and fish conservation.

mw

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION


STATE PLANNING ENGINEER
SPECIAL FIELD ENGINEER DIVISION OF LOCAL PLANNING AND ZONING
CHIEF DRAFTSMAN
STATISTICIAN
EDITOR
CHIEF STENOGRAPHER AND LIBRARIAN
W.P.A PROJECT NO. 9957 FOREST AREAS ATLAS
1-TECHNICIANS
6-DRAFTSMEN
2-STENOGRAPHERS
4-CLERKS
W.P.A. PROJECT NO. 9803 STATE PROPERTY ATLAS
2-TECHNICIANS
4-DRAFTSMEN
2-STENOGRAPHERS
4-CLERKS
W.P.A. PROJECT NO. 9959 REVISION OF WATER RESOURCES REPORT
4-TECHNICIANS
2-DRAFTSMEN
5-STENOGRAPHERS
5-CLERKS
W.P.A. PROJECT NO. 9845 RECREATIONAL MAP OF ILLINOIS
3-TECHNICIANS
2-DRAFTSMEN
3-STENOGRAPHERS
5-CLERKS
W.P.A. PROJECT NO. 14905 HYDROLOGICAL SURVEY
3-TECHNICIANS
3-DRAFTSMEN
2-STENOGRAPHERS
5-CLERKS
W.P.A PROJECT NO. 80042 SOCIAL-ECONOMIC SURVEY
2-TECHNICIANS
2-TIMEKEEPERS
7-STENOGRAPHERS
10-CLERKS
STAFF SUPPLIED BY STATE OF ILLINOIS
AUXILIARY STAFF SUPPLIED BY W.P.A

STAFF
ORGANIZATION CHART

FOR THE YEAR 1938

1938 - 93

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

COUNTY WELFARE INSTITUTIONS IN ILLINOIS

September 26, 1938

County welfare institutions in the state may be classified as follows:

Tuberculosis sanatoria
Hospitals
Poorhouses or farms
Jails
Detention homes

Data in regard to most of these institutions are very scanty. A few local reports have been published, but statewide data are not available in published form. The county records, and possibly the files of the State Department of Public Welfare or the files of local newspapers, seem to be the only sources of information. However, in regard to county hospitals and especially county tuberculosis sanatoria, the American Medical Association has published data sufficient to give a picture of these institutions in Illinois.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA

There are 26 tuberculosis sanatoria in the state:

	Number & Type		Bed Capacity
	16	County	1,486
	1	City-County	110
	2	Municipal	1,299
	7	Private	583
Total	26		3,478

COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA IN ILLINOIS

Name	Location	Bed capacity	Average daily number of patients	Waiting list
Kane County Spring Brook San.	Aurora	85	81	17
Elmgrove Sanatorium	Bushnell	36	28	-
Macon County Tuberculosis San.	Decatur	80	57	23
DeKalb County Tuberculosis San.	DeKalb	45	43	-
Madison County Tuberculosis San.	Edwardsville	90	79	65
Morgan County Tuberculosis San.	Jacksonville	40	22	-
Will County Tuberculosis San.	Joliet	100	76	-
Oak Knoll Sanatorium	Mackinaw	45	36	-
Fairview Sanatorium	Normal	50	24	29
Cook County Tuberculosis Hospital	Oak Forest	634	498	-
Highland Sanatorium	Ottawa	60	29	12
Livingston County Sanatorium	Pontiac	36	36	2
Hillcrest Sanatorium	Quincy	50	43	3
Rock Island County Tuberculosis San.	Rock Island	76	58	14
The Outlook	Urbana	48	35	6
Woodford County Tuberculosis San.	Minonk	11	8	-
Total		1,486	1,153	171

ILLINOIS
STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
JUNE 1934

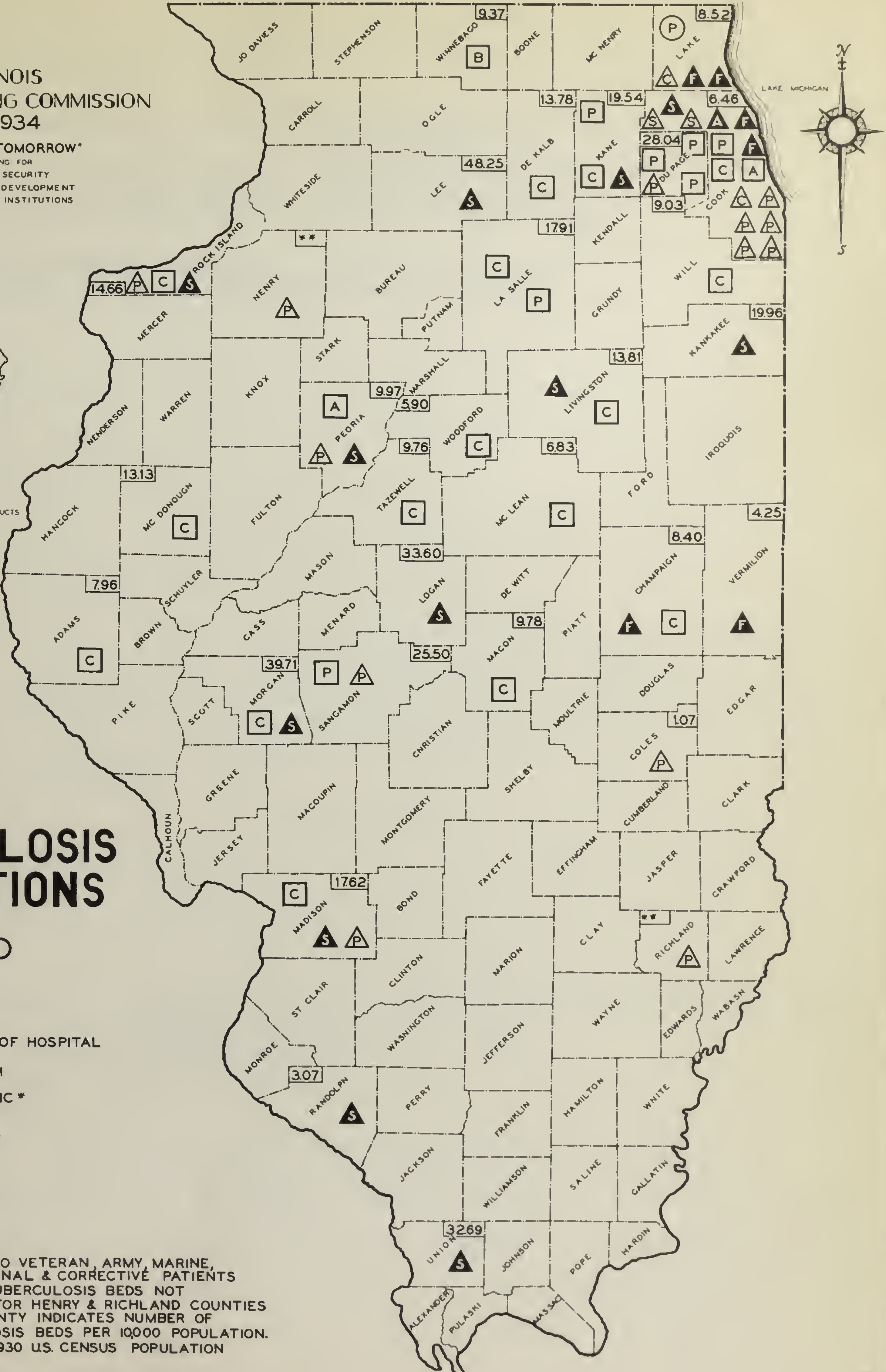
"ILLINOIS TOMORROW"
PLANNING FOR
ECONOMIC SECURITY
WISE PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT
SOUND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SCALE 0 5 10 15 20 25 MILES

ECONOMIC CENTERS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
1. POPULATION
2. MANUFACTURES-VALUE OF PRODUCTS
3. GROSS FARM INCOMES

SIZE OF ENGLAND
POPULATION - 37,932,000

	SQ. MILES	POPULATION
ILLINOIS	56.665	7,630,654
NEW ENGLAND STATES	61 459	6,559,438
COLORADO	103 948	1,035,731



TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTIONS

LEGEND

TYPE

□ -SANATORIUMS
△ -DEPARTMENT OF HOSPITAL
○ -PREVENTORIUM
▲ -SPECIAL PUBLIC *

CONTROL

F - FEDERAL
S - STATE
C - COUNTY
A - CITY
B - CITY-COUNTY
P - PRIVATE

* - RESTRICTED TO VETERAN, ARMY, MARINE, MENTAL, PENAL & CORRECTIVE PATIENTS
** - NUMBER OF TUBERCULOSIS BEDS NOT SPECIFIED FOR HENRY & RICHLAND COUNTIES
NOTE-FIGURE IN COUNTY INDICATES NUMBER OF TUBERCULOSIS BEDS PER 10,000 POPULATION. BASED ON 1930 U.S. CENSUS POPULATION

SOURCE: AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 1935

1 institution needs X-ray, fluoroscope and pneumothorax facilities
2 institutions need X-ray and fluoroscope facilities
1 institution needs Fluoroscope facilities
2 institutions need Laboratory facilities

As of December 1935,
Journal of the American Medical Association

Separate data for county tuberculosis institutions in regard to investment cost and average daily cost per bed are not available for Illinois. However, figures published by the American Medical Association show that the average daily cost per bed varies only slightly between the various types of tuberculosis institutions in the United States.

For comparison purposes, figures for 26 tuberculosis institutions, 11 state hospitals, and the Anna State Mental Hospital are given in the following table. However, these figures may not be comparable as a basis for the planning of centralized tuberculosis institutions. They are given for what they are worth:

Institutions	Number of beds or inmates	Investment per bed or inmate	Average daily cost per bed or inmate	Number of Employees
26 Tuberculosis institutions	3,478	$2,900	$2.30	1,155
11 State hospitals 1/	31,418	$ 975	$0.72 2/	No data
Anna State Mental Hospital	2,192	$ 850	$0.70 2/	350

1/ Includes Elgin, Kankakee, Jacksonville, Dixon, Manteno, Alton, Chicago, Illinois Security, Peoria, East Moline, and Anna State hospitals.

2/ Based on state appropriations.

It should be noted that the Chicago Municipal Tuberculosis Sanatorium included in the 26 sanatoria in the above table has 1,206 beds with a cost of approximately $3.00 a day per bed. The average cost per day in the county sanatoria of the United States is $2.10 per bed.

Facilities for treatment of tuberculosis in this state seem to be fairly adequate:

Beds in sanatoria	3,478
Beds in tuberculosis departments of hospital	1,902
Beds in separate preventorium	24
Total beds in state	5,404
Patients admitted in 1935	6,430
Average daily census of patients	3,600
Tuberculosis cases reported in 1934	9,743
Tuberculosis cases reported in 1936	8,506

However, there seems to be too many small size institutions many of which lack complete up-to-date equipment and laboratory facilities.

HOSPITALS

Outside of Cook County, there are four county general hospitals in the state with a total bed capacity of 245. They are located at Rockford, Tuscola, and Waukegan. Data in regard to the investment and operation cost of these institutions are not available in published form.

POORHOUSES OR FARMS, JAILS, AND DETENTION HOMES

Data on these types of county institutions are entirely lacking. The state law provides that there should be a jail at the county seat of every county. Poorhouses or farms and

detention homes for truant or delinquent children are optional. One institution may serve more than one county.

SUGGESTION

A survey of county welfare institutions would be commendable. Interesting studies could be developed from the data thus gathered from the taxpayer's, as well as the social researcher's standpoint.

1939

1940

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

of the

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

University Club Springfield
1:15 p.m. January 27, 1939

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Kingery, at 1:15 p.m.

There were present:

Chairman:	Robert Kingery
Vice Chairman:	M. M. Baker
Secretary:	John W. Kapp, Jr.
Members:	Emmett P. Griffin
	Edward L. Karraker
	Dr. M. M. Leighton
	Ernst Lieberman
	Frank M. Lindsay
	J. H. Lloyd
	Walter W. McLaughlin
Regional Counselor:	Lawrence V. Sheridan
State Planning Engineer:	H. L. Kellogg

Regrets were received from:

Members:	D. H. Burnham
	Dr. N. S. Davis
	Dr. Frank J. Jirka
	Verne E. Joy
	F. Lynden Smith
	B. F. Stein
	Barney Thompson
Consultant:	Harland Bartholomew.

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING:

The minutes of the meeting of September 29, 1938, having been distributed to all members of the Commission, Dr. Leighton moved that these minutes be approved without reading. Motion carried.

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE:

Mr. L. V. Sheridan reported on activities of the National Resources Committee:

1. Continuation of study of water resources needs by river basins. The separate river basin committees are being continued to keep in touch with developments and recommend plans for improvement, from time to time.
2. A special study with local agencies of the cost of operating park and other recreational facilities.
3. Proposed land use committees in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and other agencies, to consider:
    a. Urban area uses
    b. Fringe area uses
    c. Rural area uses.
4. Research as a national resource. A tabulation and description of primary researches by all federal agencies is being prepared.

Dr. Leighton suggested that a similar tabulation and description of researches for Illinois would be helpful. The project was referred to the Planning Engineer for development and report at the next meeting.

HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION:

Mr. Lieberman referred to the report which was presented by Assistant Attorney General Jerome Dixon at the Commission meeting of February 24, 1938, regarding the present condition

of our state highway system and the expenditures which will probably be necessary to maintain these highways during the next ten years. He reported that the whole question of highway maintenance was discussed at the last annual meeting of the American Association of State Highway Officials. A nation wide study of this subject has been agreed to by the states and the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads. The correct basis for assigning registration fees for the various types of trucks is still being debated. Mr. Lieberman believes that these various investigations should be completed before we give wide publicity to Mr. Dixon's report, and he recommended that we take no action on the matter at present.

It was agreed by the Commission, without vote, to follow Mr. Lieberman's suggestions and to allow the study indicated to be completed before the Commission considers the matter further.

Mr. Lieberman also reported on the activity of his grade separation bureau which is working for the eliminating of grade crossings by abandonment as well as construction of grade separations. It has been found that, by offering municipalities a better type of protection at certain intersections, they will agree to the elimination of others.

LOCAL PUBLIC WELFARE INSTITUTIONS:

In the absence of Director A. L. Bowen, there was only a brief discussion of local welfare problems, and in particular, the fact that social security payments were taking clients from county poor houses and farms.

OHIO VALLEY SANITATION COMPACT:

Since Mr. Klassen's report at the meeting on September 29, the Ohio River Valley Compact Commission has completed the revision of the text of the proposed compact and are requesting that it be submitted to the legislatures of the various states involved for approval. Copy of this proposed text is attached to these minutes.

Following discussion of the proposed compact and Illinois' relationship to it, the following resolution was proposed:

RESOLVED, that the abatement of pollution in the Ohio River Basin by all appropriate means is approved, but that the Commission does not, at this time, make any recommendation regarding the Ohio Valley Compact. Resolution carried.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO MUNICIPAL PLANNING AND ZONING ENABLING ACTS:

The Committees, appointed at the Urbana Conference in May, suggests four changes as follows:

1. Providing for reference of all local public improvements to City Planning Commissions.
2. Providing specific authority for the cooperation of local agencies in planning programs.
3. Providing protection from other improvements of the location of streets, planned for future acquisition and construction.
4. Providing control of unofficial, or metes and bounds, subdivisions.

After discussion, the following resolution was moved, seconded, and carried:

RESOLVED, That the Commission recommend to the Legislative Committee that it set up the amendments in exact legal form and submit to the various agencies represented at the conference before submission to the legislature.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARKWAY:

There was a brief discussion of this proposed parkway, as also described under "Activities of Planning Staff." It was agreed that no action need be taken until the general survey proposed to be made by the National Park Service, the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, and perhaps the National Resources Committee shall have been carried further.

USE OF NAVIGATION POOLS ON MISSISSIPPI RIVER FOR WILD LIFE PURPOSES:

As previously reported, the State Natural History Survey is developing a wild life investigation and experiment area on the tip of Calhoun County at the confluence of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. This area contains 2600 acres and is made available by the Corps of Engineers in connection with the navigation pool above Dam No. 26 at Alton.

A similar project is being investigated just above Quincy with a view to determining what wild life use can be best served and, by what agency, administered. Colonels Reinecke and Gesler, District Engineers at St. Louis and Rock Island have indicated the probability that similar, partly submerged areas will be available for wild life use above the other Mississippi River dams. Information is being assembled to develop the best uses of these other locations.

PROPOSED FOREST PRESERVE, DEKALB COUNTY:

Mr. Kingery reported a preliminary meeting of influential people at DeKalb to consider setting up a forest preserve district in DeKalb County as in Cook, Winnebago, Kane, and other counties. The county has approximately 6,000 acres of forest land left out of an original 42,000 acres. The present forest lands are fairly well distributed throughout the county, mostly along streams. The problems of forest management were fully discussed, and a committee appointed to canvas the situation in detail.

ACTIVITIES OF STAFF:

There was a brief review of the activities of the staff since the September meeting as reported with these minutes.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:15 p.m.

Robert Kingery Chairman	John W. Kapp, Jr. Secretary	H. L. Kellogg Assistant Secretary

hlk:rmh
ars

OHIO RIVER VALLEY WATER SANITATION COMPACT

Between the States of

Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, New York, Ohio,

Pennsylvania, Tennessee and West Virginia.

Pursuant to authority granted by an Act of the 74th Congress of the United States, Public Resolution 104, approved June 8, 1936, conferences of delegates appointed to draft the compact were held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on Nov. 20, 1936; Jan. 17, 1938; May 24, 1938; June 13, 1938; October 11, 1938.

OHIO RIVER VALLEY WATER SANITATION COMPACT*

WHEREAS a substantial part of the territory of each of the signatory States is situated within the drainage basin of the Ohio River; and

WHEREAS the rapid increase in the population of the various metropolitan areas situated within the Ohio drainage basin, and the growth in industrial activity within that area, have resulted in recent years in an increasingly serious pollution of the waters and streams within the said drainage basin, constituting a grave menace to the health, welfare, and recreational facilities of the people living in such basin, and occasioning great economic loss; and

WHEREAS the control of future pollution and the abatement of existing pollution in the waters of said basin are of prime importance to the people thereof, and can best be accomplished through the cooperation of the States situated therein, by and through a joint or common agency;

NOW, THEREFORE, the States of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and West Virginia do hereby covenant and agree as follows:

Article I

Each of the signatory States pledges to each of the other signatory States faithful cooperation in the control of future pollution in and abatement of existing pollution from the rivers, streams and waters in the Ohio River basin which flow through, into or border upon any of such signatory States, and in order to effect such object, agrees to enact any necessary legislation to enable each such State to place and maintain the waters of said basin in a satisfactory sanitary condition, available for safe and satisfactory use as public and industrial water supplies after reasonable treatment, suitable for recreational usage, capable of maintaining fish and other aquatic life, free from unsightly or malodorous nuisances due to floating solids or sludge deposits, and adaptable to such other uses as may be legitimate.

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*Finally agreed upon at Fifth Conference of Delegates meeting at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 11, 1938.

Article II

The signatory States hereby create a district to be known as the "Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation District," hereinafter called the District, which shall embrace all territory within the signatory States, the water in which flows ultimately into the Ohio River, or its tributaries.

Article III

The signatory States hereby create the "Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission," hereinafter called the Commission, which shall be a body corporate, with the powers and duties set forth herein, and such additional powers as may be conferred upon it by subsequent action of the respective legislatures of the signatory States or by act or acts of the Congress of the United States.

Article IV

The Commission shall consist of three commissioners from each State, each of whom shall be a citizen of the State from which he is appointed, and three commissioners representing the United States Government. The commissioners from each State shall be chosen in the manner and for the terms provided by the laws of the State from which they shall be appointed, and any commissioner may be removed or suspended from office as provided by the law of the State from which he shall be appointed. The commissioners representing the United States shall be appointed by the President of the United States, or in such other manner as may be provided by Congress. The commissioners shall serve without compensation, but shall be paid their actual expenses incurred in and incident to the performance of their duties; but nothing herein shall prevent the appointment of an officer or employee of any State or of the United States Government.

Article V

The Commission shall elect from its number a chairman and vice-chairman, and shall appoint, and at its pleasure remove or discharge, such officers and legal, clerical, expert and other assistants as may be required to carry the provisions of this compact into effect, and shall fix and determine their duties, qualifications and compensation. It shall adopt a seal

and suitable by-laws, and shall adopt and promulgate rules and regulations for its management and control. It may establish and maintain one or more offices within the District for the transaction of its business, and may meet at any time or place. One or more commissioners from a majority of the member States shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

The Commission shall submit to the Governor of each State, at such time as he may request, a budget of its estimated expenditures for such period as may be required by the laws of such State for presentation to the legislature thereof.

The Commission shall keep accurate books of account, showing in full its receipts and disbursements, and said books of account shall be open at any reasonable time to the inspection of such representatives of the respective signatory States as may be duly constituted for that purpose.

On or before the first day of December of each year, the Commission shall submit to the respective governors of the signatory States a full and complete report of its activities for the preceding year.

The Commission shall not incur any obligations of any kind prior to the making of appropriations adequate to meet the same; nor shall the Commission pledge the credit of any of the signatory States, except by and with the authority of the legislature thereof.

Article VI

It is recognized by the signatory States that no single standard for the treatment of sewage or industrial wastes is applicable in all parts of the District due to such variable factors as size, flow, location, character, self-purification, and usage of waters within the District. The guiding principle of this compact shall be that pollution by sewage or industrial wastes originating within a signatory State shall not injuriously affect the various uses of the interstate waters as hereinbefore defined.

All sewage from municipalities or other political subdivisions, public or private institutions, or corporations, discharged or permitted to flow into these portions of the Ohio River and its tributary waters which form boundaries between, or are contiguous to, two or more signatory States, or which flow from one signatory State into another signatory State, shall be so treated, within a time reasonable for the construction of the necessary works, as to provide for substantially complete removal

of settleable solids, and the removal of not less than forty-five per cent (45%) of the total suspended solids; provided that, in order to protect the public health or to preserve the waters for other legitimate purposes, including those specified in Article I, in specific instances such higher degree of treatment shall be used as may be determined to be necessary by the Commission after investigation, due notice and hearing.

All industrial wastes discharged or permitted to flow into the aforesaid waters shall be modified or treated, within a time reasonable for the construction of the necessary works, in order to protect the public health or to preserve the waters for other legitimate purposes, including those specified in Article I, to such degree as may be determined to be necessary by the Commission after investigation, due notice and hearing.

All sewage or industrial wastes discharged or permitted to flow into tributaries of the aforesaid waters situated wholly within one State shall be treated to that extent, if any, which may be necessary to maintain such waters in a sanitary and satisfactory condition at least equal to the condition of the waters of the interstate stream immediately above the confluence.

The Commission is hereby authorized to adopt, prescribe and promulgate rules, regulations and standards for administering and enforcing the provisions of this article.

Article VII

Nothing in this compact shall be construed to limit the powers of any signatory State, or to repeal or prevent the enactment of any legislation or the enforcement of any requirement by any signatory State, imposing additional conditions and restrictions to further lessen or prevent the pollution of waters within its jurisdiction.

Article VIII

The Commission shall conduct a survey of the territory included within the District, shall study the pollution problems of the District, and shall make a comprehensive report for the prevention or reduction of stream pollution therein. In preparing such report, the Commission shall confer with any national or regional planning body which may be established, and any department of the Federal Government authorized to deal with matters relating to the pollution problems of the District. The

Commission shall draft and recommend to the governors of the various signatory States uniform legislation dealing with the pollution of rivers, streams and waters and other pollution problems within the District. The Commission shall consult with and advise the various States, communities, municipalities, corporations, persons, or other entities with regard to particular problems connected with the pollution of waters, particularly with regard to the construction of plants for the disposal of sewage, industrial and other waste. The Commission shall, more than one month prior to any regular meeting of the legislature of any State which is a party thereto, present to the governor of the State its recommendations relating to enactments to be made by any legislature in furthering the intents and purposes of this compact.

Article IX

The Commission may from time to time, after investigation and after a hearing, issue an order or orders upon any municipality, corporation, person, or other entity discharging sewage or industrial waste into the Ohio River or any other river, stream or water, any part of which constitutes any part of the boundary line between any two or more of the signatory States, or into any stream any part of which flows from any portion of one signatory State through any portion of another signatory State. Any such order or orders may prescribe the date on or before which such discharge shall be wholly or partially discontinued, modified or treated or otherwise disposed of. The Commission shall give reasonable notice of the time and place of the hearing to the municipality, corporation or other entity against which such order is proposed. No such order shall go into effect unless and until it receives the assent of at least a majority of the commissioners from each of not less than a majority of the signatory States; and no such order upon a municipality, corporation, person or entity in any State shall go into effect unless and until it receives the assent of not less than a majority of the Commissioners from such State.

It shall be the duty of the municipality, corporation, person or other entity to comply with any such order issued against it or him by the Commission, and any court of general jurisdiction or any United States district court in any of the signatory States shall have the jurisdiction, by mandamus, injunction, specific performance or other form of remedy, to enforce any such order against any municipality, corporation or other entity domiciled or located within such State or whose discharge of the waste takes place within or adjoining such State, or against any employe, department or subdivision of such

municipality, corporation, person or other entity; provided, however, such court may review the order and affirm, reverse or modify the same upon any of the grounds customarily applicable in proceedings for court review of administrative decisions. The Commission or, at its request, the Attorney General or other law enforcing official, shall have power to institute in such court any action for the enforcement of such order.

Article X

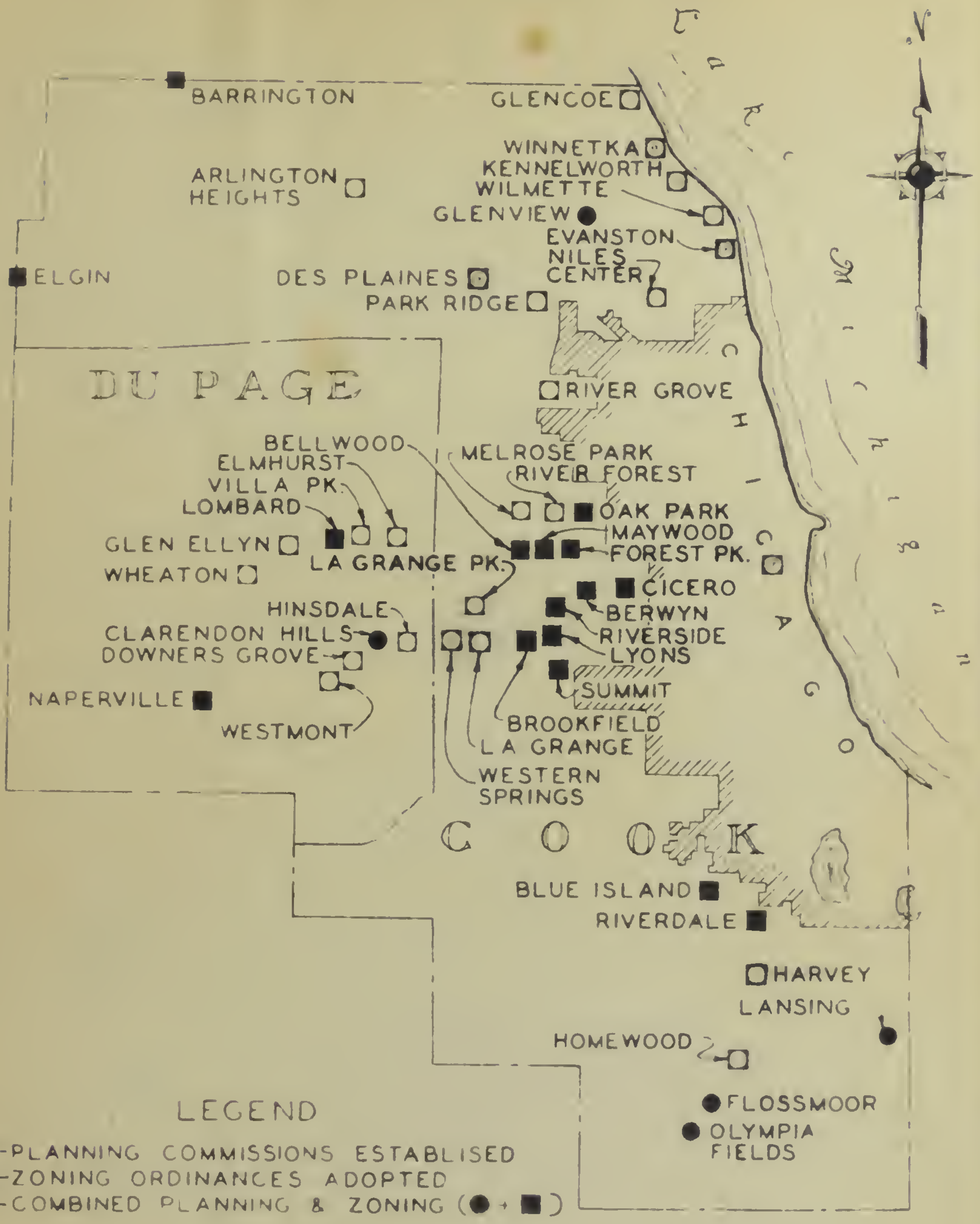
The signatory States agree to appropriate for the salaries, office and other administrative expenses, their proper proportion of the annual budget as determined by the Commission and approved by the Governors of the signatory States, one-half of such amount to be prorated among the several States in proportion to their population within the District at the last preceding federal census, the other half to be prorated in proportion to their land area within the District.

Article XI

This compact shall become effective upon ratification by the legislatures of a majority of the States located within the District and upon approval by the Congress of the United States; and shall become effective as to any additional States signing thereafter at the time of such signing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the various signatory States have executed this compact through their respective compact commissioners.

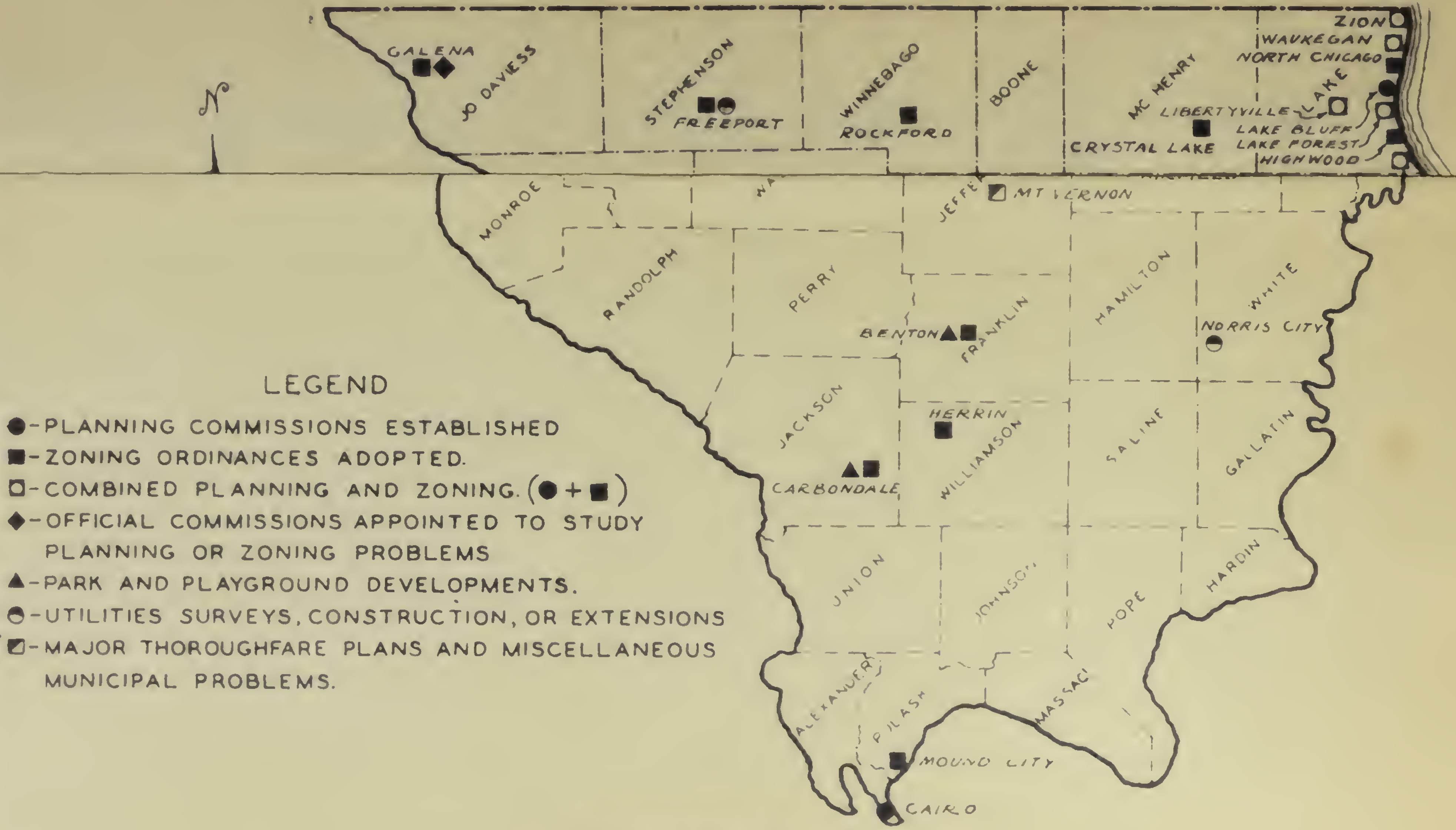
ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION



STATUS OF
MUNICIPAL PLANNING AND ZONING

JAN. 1 1939

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION



STATUS OF
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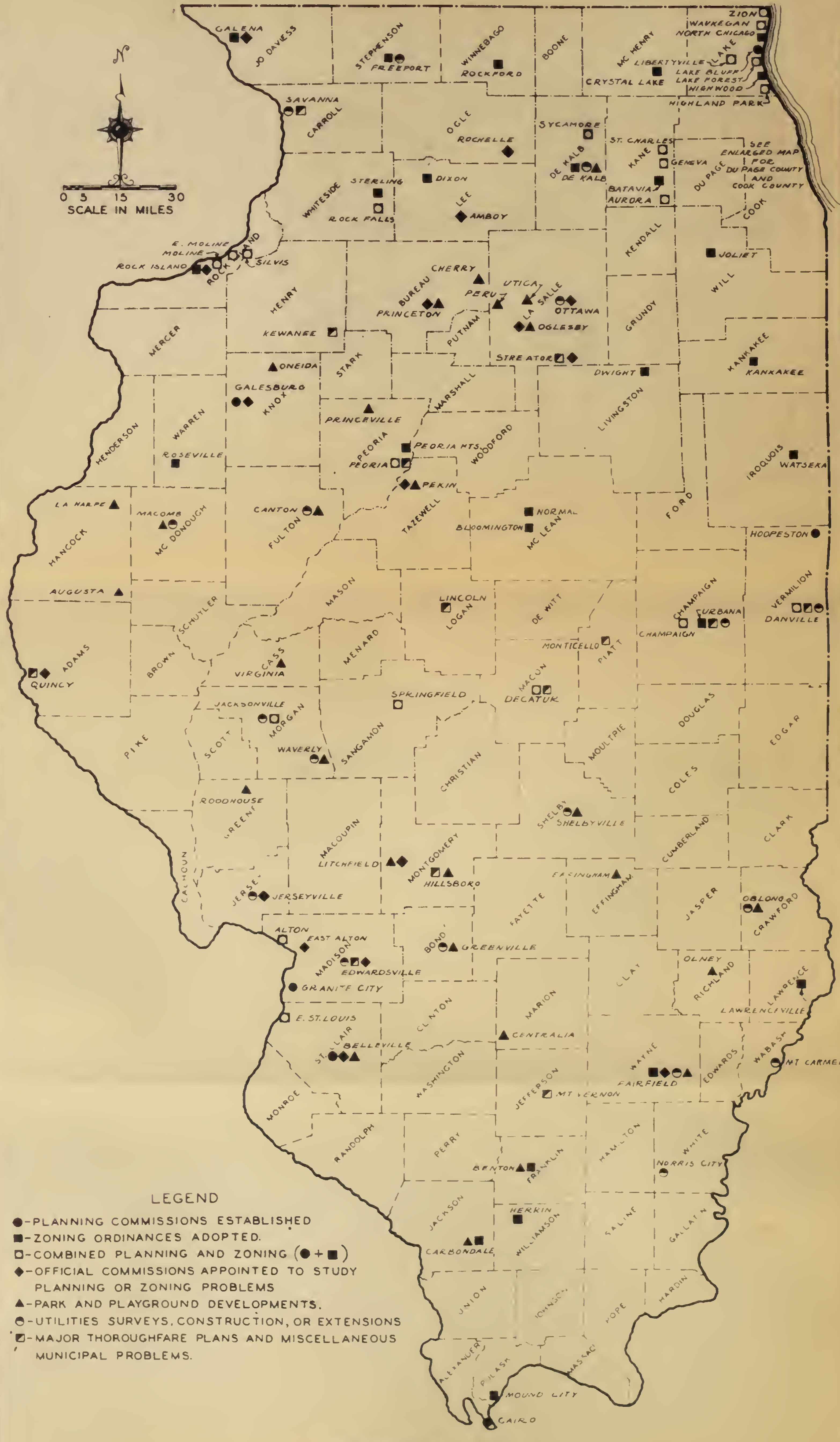
JANUARY 1, 1939

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION



STATUS OF MUNICIPAL PLANNING AND ZONING

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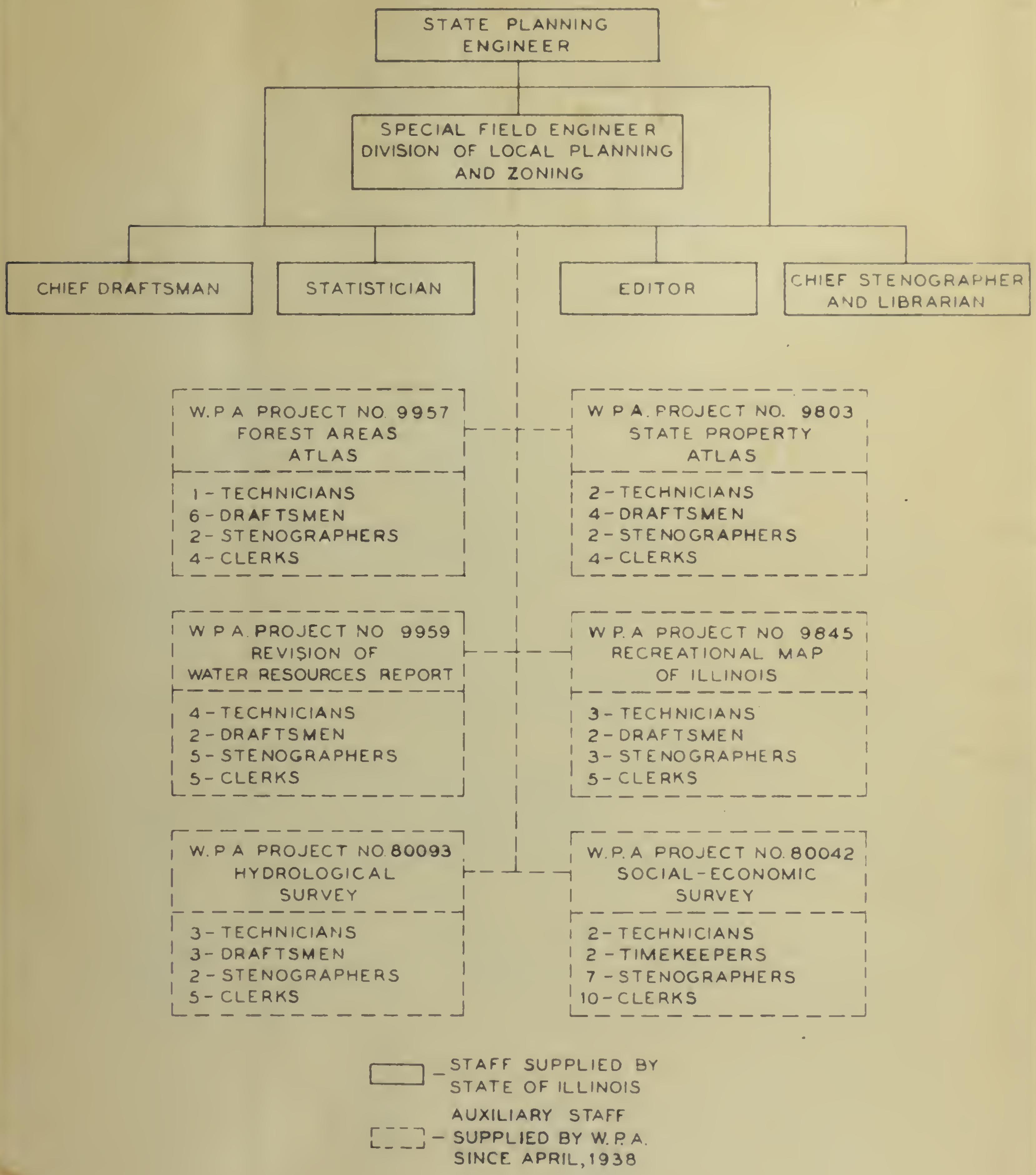
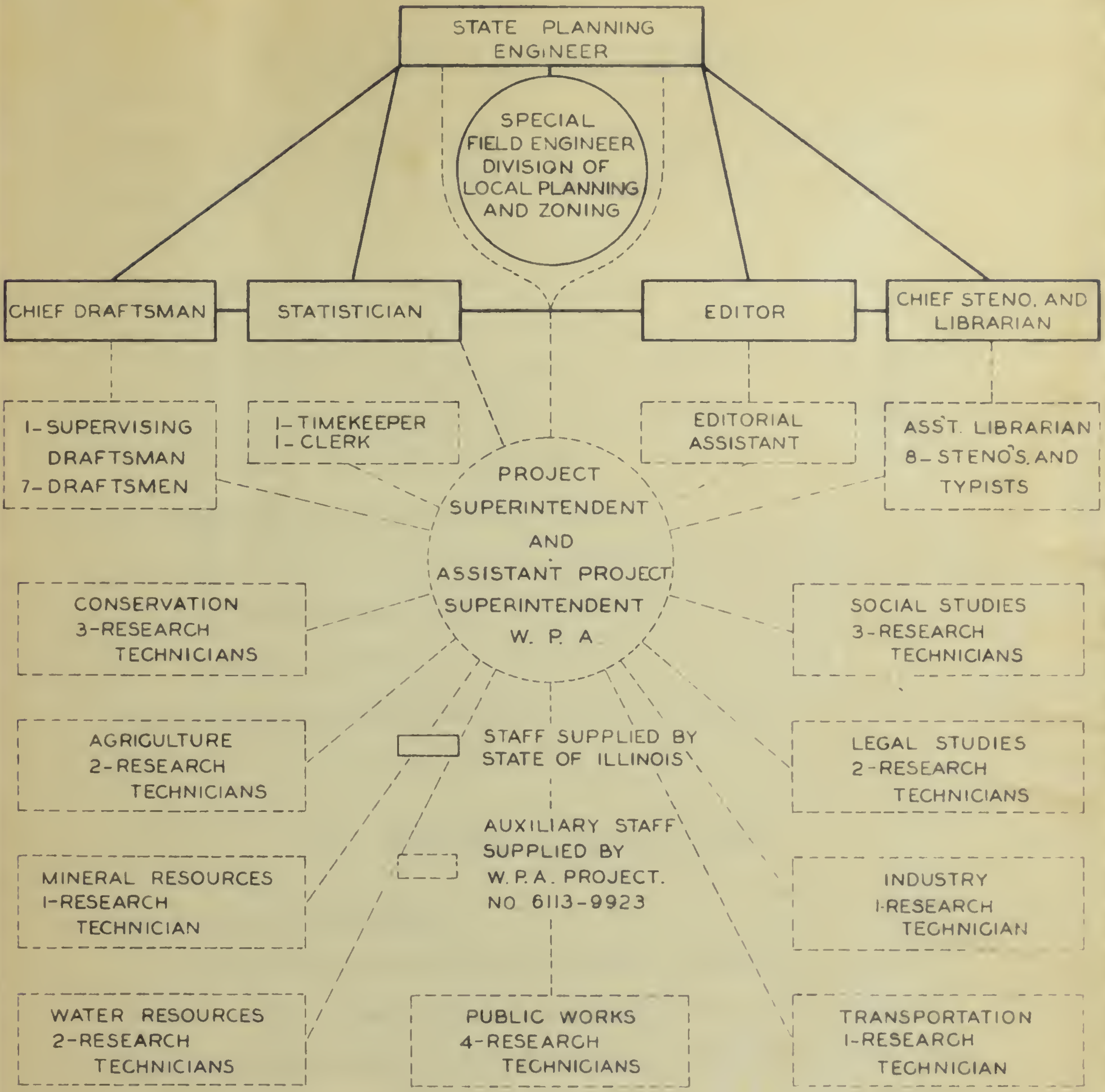

STATE PLANNING ENGINEER
SPECIAL FIELD ENGINEER DIVISION OF LOCAL PLANNING AND ZONING
CHIEF DRAFTSMAN
STATISTICIAN
EDITOR
CHIEF STENOGRAPHER AND LIBRARIAN
W.P.A PROJECT NO. 9957 FOREST AREAS ATLAS
1-TECHNICIANS
6-DRAFTSMEN
2-STENOGRAPHERS
4-CLERKS
W.P.A. PROJECT NO. 9803 STATE PROPERTY ATLAS
2-TECHNICIANS
4-DRAFTSMEN
2-STENOGRAPHERS
4-CLERKS
W.P.A. PROJECT NO 9959 REVISION OF WATER RESOURCES REPORT
4-TECHNICIANS
2-DRAFTSMEN
5-STENOGRAPHERS
5-CLERKS
W.P.A PROJECT NO 9845 RECREATIONAL MAP OF ILLINOIS
3-TECHNICIANS
2-DRAFTSMEN
3-STENOGRAPHERS
5-CLERKS
W.P.A PROJECT NO. 80093 HYDROLOGICAL SURVEY
3-TECHNICIANS
3-DRAFTSMEN
2-STENOGRAPHERS
5-CLERKS
W.P.A PROJECT NO. 80042 SOCIAL-ECONOMIC SURVEY
2-TECHNICIANS
2-TIMEKEEPERS
7-STENOGRAPHERS
10-CLERKS
- STAFF SUPPLIED BY STATE OF ILLINOIS
- AUXILIARY STAFF SUPPLIED BY W.P.A. SINCE APRIL, 1938

STAFF
ORGANIZATION CHART

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION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STATISTICIAN
EDITOR
CHIEF STENO. AND LIBRARIAN
1-SUPERVISING DRAFTSMAN 7-DRAFTSMEN
1-TIMEKEEPER 1-CLERK
EDITORIAL ASSISTANT
ASS'T. LIBRARIAN 8-STENO'S. AND TYPISTS
PROJECT SUPERINTENDENT AND ASSISTANT PROJECT SUPERINTENDENT W. P. A
CONSERVATION 3-RESEARCH TECHNICIANS
SOCIAL STUDIES 3-RESEARCH TECHNICIANS
AGRICULTURE 2-RESEARCH TECHNICIANS
STAFF SUPPLIED BY STATE OF ILLINOIS
LEGAL STUDIES 2-RESEARCH TECHNICIANS
AUXILIARY STAFF SUPPLIED BY W. P. A. PROJECT. NO 6113-9923
MINERAL RESOURCES 1-RESEARCH TECHNICIAN
INDUSTRY 1-RESEARCH TECHNICIAN
WATER RESOURCES 2-RESEARCH TECHNICIANS
PUBLIC WORKS 4-RESEARCH TECHNICIANS
TRANSPORTATION 1-RESEARCH TECHNICIAN

STAFF
ORGANIZATION CHART
FOR THE YEAR 1937
TO JANUARY 31, 1938

1138-90

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES SINCE MEETING OF SEPTEMBER 29, 1938

The activities of the staff have continued along the lines previously reported, and they comprise:

1. Services to state agencies;
2. Services to federal agencies;
3. Miscellaneous services to local governmental agencies, institutions, and individuals;
4. Office Activities;

and they are briefly discussed in that order.

1. SERVICES TO STATE AGENCIES

Drainage Basin Studies:

Progress in this field has been reported at several meetings of the Commission. The reports on the Rock and Sangamon basins have been published and distributed. The reports on the Wabash and Kaskaskia basins are with the printer and are expected for distribution very shortly. The reports on the Big Muddy, Ohio, and Upper Illinois rivers have been submitted to the U. S. District Engineers

of the River and Harbor Service for their criticism. The report on the Big Muddy River has just been received back and will be in shape for the printer very shortly. The last report of the series, that on the Lower Illinois River basin, will be ready for submission to the District Engineer probably during February. The editing and checking of these reports has required somewhat longer than originally anticipated but is now very definitely nearing an end.

State Property Atlas:

As reported at the last meeting, the maps of properties administered by the Department of Conservation are now underway. Legal descriptions of these properties have been received from the Director, preliminary maps have been prepared from these descriptions and submitted to the managers of the various properties. Some have been returned with the improvements sketched in.

It will be necessary to send a representative of our office in connection with a representative of the Department to check up the facilities at each project. This work is being well organized, and more rapid progress will be possible in the near future.

The mapping of the forested areas of the state has been continued as previously reported. One hundred seventy quadrangles have now been finished out of the total of 225.

State and Municipal Park Reports:

As reported at the last meeting, the report on the state park system, prepared in cooperation with the National

Park Service, was published and has now been distributed down to about 200 copies. The report has occasioned much favorable comment.

The report on municipal parks and playgrounds, as forecast at the last meeting, has been received and distributed. This report was based on the returns from the questionnaire sent to all incorporated communities of the state having a population of 500 or more. Reports were received from 71 percent of these municipalities, and the book has been distributed to all of these municipalities, with the request that any information needed to complete the record should be sent in.

Alton Parkway Project:

As indicated in our last report, it has still been impossible to find a manner of setting up this project which is acceptable to WPA, because of deficiency of sponsors' contribution. Efforts are still being made to find an adequate solution of this problem.

Mississippi River Parkway:

This parkway was first planned to be located wholly on the west side of the Mississippi River, but at a meeting held at Memphis on December 4 and 5, 1938, the five states on the east side of the Mississippi River were invited to participate in the plan. The idea is to develop a parkway which will average one hundred acres per mile along the Mississippi River from source to mouth. The minimum width

of right-of-way of two hundred feet is planned, with wider spaces where suitable areas are available to maintain the average. The state planning commissions of the states on both sides of the river are preparing descriptive statements of points of scenic and historic interest and highway and other facilities in their area within about twenty-five miles of the river.

A bill has been prepared for submission to Congress, authorizing the National Park Service to make a survey for this parkway and make recommendations as to definite location throughout its extent. A bill is in course of preparation for submission to each of the ten states bordering on the Mississippi which will approve the project in principle subject to the report of the National Park Service and further discussion when the report has been submitted.

At the request of the Governor, the Chief Engineer of the Division of Waterways and the State Planning Engineer attended the meeting at Memphis and have recommended to the Governor that the State of Illinois cooperate in the preliminary survey and investigation of this parkway, reserving final judgment until the report of the National Park Service is received. In compliance with this policy, our staff is preparing map and descriptive matter covering the facilities and attractions along the Illinois side of the Mississippi River, for submission to the National Park Service when and if survey is authorized by Congress.

Disaster Relief Plan:

As reported at the last meeting, the plan covering activities for relief in case of disaster has been drawn and submitted to the Red Cross for their suggestions. Their criticism was delayed on account of the storm in New England, but recently has been received. The report was also submitted to Mr. Alexander Wilson, Administrative Assistant, and Mr. Clarence W. Klassen, Chief Sanitary Engineer, for their suggestions. The report has again been edited and submitted to the Red Cross for their final approval after which it will be submitted to Governor Horner.

Land Use:

At the last meeting, you were advised that a conference of interested parties had recommended, to the Soil Conservation Service, setting up a land acquisition project in Cumberland County, as a wild life preserve, particularly for prairie chicken and as a demonstration area of the possibilities for agriculture in the tight clay sub-soil area of southern Illinois. Investigation by the Soil Conservation Service has developed the fact that, due to the development of the Illinois oil fields, property values in Cumberland County have risen so rapidly as to render this project quite impractical.

The Service is therefore expediting its study of possibilities in Brown, Schuyler, and Jefferson counties which were suggested for consideration at the meeting referred to.

2. SERVICES TO FEDERAL AGENCIES

Special Economic Reports:

The Flood Control Acts of 1936-7-8 directed the Corps of Engineers and the Department of Agriculture to make comprehensive surveys of many minor river basins throughout the country. The following were ordered for Illinois:

Spoon River
Mackinaw River
Embarrass River
Henderson River
Bureau Creek
Galena River
Sny River and tributaries.
Four drainage districts along the Wabash River.

To aid these agencies, we have assembled statistical material on each of these basins, covering the general economic conditions, as reflected in the census and other reports. Typed copies of these reports will be finished as rapidly as our limited clerical staff can handle the work.

National Resources Committee:

As reported at the last meeting, the National Resources Committee has requested the state planning commissions to sponsor projects, as follows:

1. A six-year public works program which will embrace state, county, and local projects.
2. Surveying and mapping of municipally owned utilities, where desired by those municipalities.
3. Tabulating and mapping all publicly owned land and land tax delinquent for over five years.

Since that report, the Committee has decided not to sponsor these projects themselves but asked the state agencies to set up the projects, in which they will be assisted by the National Resources Committee consultants. We submitted a project application to WPA covering the first two of these items of public works program and the survey of municipally owned utilities. However, the Federal WPA developed a new set of regulations requiring detailed reports of all projects which have operated in these fields in the past. This information is now being assembled by the State WPA and, when and if received, will be incorporated in a new project application. The third item covering the tabulation of all publicly owned land and tax delinquent lands has been worked on to some extent by the State Tax Commission. They have had a large project running as high as 700 WPA persons and 11 supervisors provided by the State. Some valuable results have been obtained, but at such an effort that they have decided not to carry the matter through to completion. We offered to cooperate with the Tax Commission in tabulating and mapping the information which they have been assembling. Under the circumstances inasmuch as we have no State personnel avail-

able to put in full time on this project, we informed the National Resources Committee that we would be unable to comply with their request in this field.

War Department Activities in Illinois:

As reported at the last meeting, we have been assembling material for a publication covering the activities in Illinois of the U. S. War Department. This material has been assembled in cooperation with the various services of the Army, and a first draft has been completed. The editing and preparation for publication will proceed rapidly.

3. MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES, INSTITUTIONS, AND INDIVIDUALS

Direct Planning Aid to Illinois Municipalities:

As reported in the meeting of September 29, 1938, the demand for the services of the special field representative of the Commission is steadily increasing and has reached a point where it requires the constant presence of the representative in the field. This is due greatly to the fact that municipal officials who have become interested in planning activities generally look to the Commission for continued advisory cooperation in carrying these activities to a satisfactory conclusion. Such supervision naturally entails many return calls to municipalities where planning and zoning activities, or the creation of public works programs have been initiated by the representative of the Commission.

The September report listed 13 Illinois municipalities in which through the efforts of the Commission existing zoning ordinances had been revised and made more effective, or new zoning ordinances had been adopted. It also listed a summary of other cooperative activities in 25 Illinois communities covering such municipal needs as park and playground development, traffic control, accident prevention, sewerage and sewage disposal, municipal water supply, arterial street plans, etc. This list has since been supplemented by diverse other activities which are briefly reviewed in the following:

Belleville: A land-use survey, preparatory to adopting effective zoning, is being initiated and will be carried out early in 1939.

East Alton: Interest has been stimulated in the adoption of zoning and the control of junk yards within the city limits.

Edwardsville: Aroused interest in, and supplied standard plans and specifications for a $50,000 park development to be carried out as a WPA project.

Galena: Stimulated interest in a publicity program leading to the restoration and preservation of local points of historic and scenic interest.

Normal: Cooperated in the adoption of a zoning ordinance.

Ottawa: Created interest in the adoption of a zoning ordinance by the city council.

Pekin: Advised with regard to general public improvement program involving the expenditure of $270,000 and intended to be carried out as a WPA project.

Rock Island: Stimulated interest in the revision of existing zoning ordinance and consideration of a county zoning ordinance.

Streator: Created interest in the adoption of a zoning ordinance by the city council.

In many instances the field representative has found it necessary to maintain contacts with local WPA offices to develop desirable and needed public improvement projects and to keep adequate records of recommended improvement, stimulating, at the same time, interest of municipal officials in the undertaking of such improvements and instructing officials in the proper procedures to obtain WPA approval of such projects.

4. OFFICE ACTIVITIES

The steadily increasing demand for the reports and publications of the Commission may best be gaged by the fact that, during 1938, in excess of 16,000 pieces were mailed in addition to the routine correspondence and occasional mail distributions of smaller volume.

During that period, the drafting department produced almost 400 original maps, charts, graphs, and other illustrative material, requiring 1008 square feet of tracing cloth, and its printing division which is equipped to make black line prints from original tracings has consumed approximately 18,000 square feet of reproducing paper, an equivalent of 3600 black and white prints of an average size of 24" x 30".

The library of the Commission which depends for its growth entirely upon gifts and reciprocal exchanges now contains a catalog of more than 5600 items and covers a floor space of nearly 900 square feet. A complete index system has been installed, listing each item by author, subject, and issuing agency, thus making all material instantly available.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

of the
ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

The University Club   Springfield
1:15 p.m.   September 22, 1939

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Kingery, at 1:15 p.m.

There were present:

Chairman: Robert Kingery
Vice Chairman: M. W. Baker
Members: Edward L. Zarraker
Dr. M. M. Leighton
W. W. McLaughlin
Regional Counselor: Lawrence V. Sheridan
State Planning Engineer: H. L. Kellogg.

Regrets were received from:

Members: A. L. Bowen
D. H. Burnham
Dr. N. S. Davis, III
Emmett F. Griffin
Verne E. Joy
Frank M. Lindsay
J. H. Lloyd
B. F. Stein
Consultant: Harland Bartholomew

There being no quorum present, it was decided not to elect officers or to take final action on subjects presented, but to proceed with the discussion of the reports on the agenda and to call another meeting in the not distant future.

OIL DEVELOPMENT IN ILLINOIS:

Dr. Leighton reported on the development of Illinois oil fields within the last two years, bringing production to a point where it is greater than the consumption in Illinois and also to a point where it may undesirably lower the price of crude oil.

Governor Horner has employed Prof. Neil H. Jacoby, Economics, University of Chicago, to bring in a recommendation as to what regulatory legislation should be passed by the State.

The Department of the Interior also has sent two economists to investigate the situation to determine what regulations should be set up by the State.

After discussion, it was agreed to write to Governor Horner recommending suitable legislation to provide appropriate state regulation of oil production in Illinois. It also was agreed that approval of the draft of such letter should first be obtained from the other members of the Commission.

OHIO RIVER VALLEY WATER SANITATION COMPACT:

This compact, in partly revised form, was submitted to the Commission at its meeting on January 27, 1939.

Action by the various states on the compact has been as follows:

1. Slightly revised as to form but with practically the same substance, has been approved without reservations by Illinois, Indiana, and New York.
2. With certain reservations, approved by West Virginia and Ohio.

3. Considered in the legislature, but decision not reached: Pennsylvania and Tennessee.
4. No session of the legislature in 1939: Virginia and Kentucky.

The compact will be effective upon the full ratification by five states and the Federal Government. It will, however, be effective only on the state ratifying. The compact will be effective on other states when and if they shll ratify.

Apparently the compact will be put into effective action by 1941 by which time all states will have had a full opportunity for consideration of the compact.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARKWAY:

As previously reported, this proposal covers a parkway from Lake Itasca, the source of the Mississippi River, to its mouth at the Gulf of Mexico. A bill providing for the survey of this project was entered in each of the houses of Congress, and while there was no unfavorable action taken, it failed to pass.

Favorable action has been taken by the legislatures of Missouri, Arkansas, and Wisconsin. The Minnesota Highway Department already has authority permitting it to cooperate. The Illinois legislature passed a Joint Resolution urging Congress to provide for the survey and also passed an act authorizing the appropriate state departments to cooperate with the National Park Service, when and if the general survey should be authorized by Congress.

Inasmuch as this project, even with favorable action by the various agencies involved, will probably require decades for completion, it was thought appropriate by state officials that we should prepare and publish promptly a booklet showing maps and description of a Mississippi scenic drive along the Illinois bank from Galena to Cairo. This is reported on further under the "Report of Staff Activities."

USE FOR WILD LIFE OF NAVIGATION POOLS and partly submerged lands on the Mississippi River:

From contact with United States District Engineers at Rock Island and St. Louis, the United States Biological Survey, and the Illinois Natural History Survey, the following information is presented:

The pools from Rock Island north, (behind dams No. 12, 13, and 14) are already combined with other properties maintained and operated for wild life purposes by the United States Biological Survey.

At the Alton pool, behind dam No. 26, the Illinois Natural History Survey is operating 2600 acres as a wild life laboratory at the southern tip of Calhoun County. The rest of this pool was to have been taken over by the United States Biological Survey, but a complication having arisen at the United States Corps of Engineers' condemnation suit, it was decided that the Biological Survey should not extend its operations at this pool until all matters connected with titles should be settled.

As to pools Nos. 15 to 25 inclusive, the United States Biological Survey proposes to allow conditions to become stabilized, while titles are being settled, at which time the most appropriate use can be more definitely determined.

The United States District Engineers at both Rock Island and East St. Louis have expressed themselves favorably to cooperating with the United States Biological Survey or other wild life agency in the joint use and occupancy of these pools.

Mr. Frison, Chief of the Illinois Natural History Survey, has been furnished copies of all correspondence and memos regarding this use of these pools and is making his own check up of conditions, so as to be ready to aid in determining the most appropriate wild life use for each pool when other conditions are ready.

HEARING ON KANKAKEE RIVER:

On June 6, 1939, the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives of Congress, passed a resolution asking the United States Corps of Engineers to recheck as to flood control its report on the Kankakee River. (House Document 784, 71st Cong.)

Hearing was held at Momence, August 15. Large attendance; about half were farmers who wanted better drainage for their lands, by lowering the natural dam formed by a ledge of rock in the bed of the river just east of Momence, and by cleaning and straightening the river; the other half were sportsmen, resorters, representatives of federal, state, and local agencies, railroads, etc. They, in general, opposed further lowering of the river. We furnished Major S. N. Karrick,

United States District Engineer, at Chicago, with copies of four reports prepared by various agencies, indicating the importance of conservation considerations and the relative unimportance of agriculture along the Kankakee.

The statements at the hearing had to do principally with land drainage, wild life, summer resort property, etc., and little to do with flood control.

A number of written statements were promised.

At our suggestion the following day, Major Karrick wrote to Roy E. Bennett, Soil Conservation Service, Milwaukee, and V. M. Simmons, Director of Conservation of Indiana, for specific data in their possession.

In our conversation, on that day, Major Karrick indicated that no important arguments had been presented for doing the suggested work at Federal expense.

After discussion of this and similar projects, it was agreed, without vote, that the Chairman, or Engineer of the Commission, should present available data on behalf of the conservation of our natural resources, whenever an appropriate situation should arise.

SURVEY OF RESEARCH AGENCIES:

At the last meeting, a preliminary statement was made regarding a proposed survey of research agencies in the state, as suggested by the National Resources Planning Board.

Progress has been made in outlining the work to be done and the procedures to be followed in making the survey. Personnel has not been available to start actual work on the project.

STATE FORESTS:

Maps were displayed showing the state forests and nurseries in Union and Mason counties. The latter comprises about 5,000 acres and has been acquired during the past biennium. Progress has been made toward planting and improving the property.

The last session of the legislature appropriated funds for additional acquisition of submarginal lands for forestry purposes. Decision not yet made as to location, probably in the north part of the state, either southeastern Kankakee County or in rough area in northwestern counties.

Suggested that Mr. Tomasek, State Forester, be requested to explain to the Commission the operation and plans of his division.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION RE COMMISSION:

In the report entitled, "Illinois Park, Parkway and Recreational Area Plan" prepared by the National Park Service with the cooperation of the Department of Public Works and Buildings and our Commission staff, and which we published, there is contained the suggestion concerning Fort Massac State Park , at Metropolis that:

> In view of the local use of Fort Massac, and its lack of state park quality, it is recommended that it be turned over to the county or city for operation and maintenance, the state perhaps retaining an interest in the central historical area.

This statement was bitterly resented by people in that vicinity, and as a result, bills were introduced into both Houses to abolish the State Planning Commission. While the bills were pushed through the committees in each House, they did not meet with favor in either chamber and both failed to pass.

The appropriation for the biennium 1937-39 was $50,000. The Commission at its meeting September 29, 1938, requested $80,000 for the biennium 1939-41. The Budget Committee cut the request back to the previous figure. At the hearing before the House Finance Committee, an effort was made by Representative Powell, of Metropolis, to cut out the appropriation on account of the Fort Massac State Park situation. He was resisted by Mr. Alexander Wilson, the Governor's Administrative Assistant, and by other members of the Committee, and the appropriation passed.

MOVE OF OFFICE:

Reported that to obtain a more favorable location the staff was moving to the Old Colony Building at Room 400, 407 South Dearborn Street.

NEXT MEETING:

Agreed to hold the next meeting of the Commission on Friday, December 8, at the Staff Office, Room 400, Old Colony Building, 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:15 p.m.

Robert Kingery Chairman	John W. Kapp, Jr. Secretary	R. L. Kellogg Assistant Secretary

blk:rmh

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

REPORT OF STAFF ACTIVITIES

since the meeting of

January 29, 1939

September 19, 1939.

STATE STAFF:

Since the last meeting of the Commission, we have lost two members of our state staff by resignation: Mr. Paul D. Hagan, Editor, on May 15; and Mr. James C. Coty, Statistician, on March 31. They had originally come to us on a non-relief status from WPA and naturally their pay was far under what would normally be expected from private employment of a similar nature. On the supposition that the appropriation for salaries and wages would be a lump sum as heretofore, we had anticipated finding one high class man who could combine the positions. However, the Budget Committee set up the specific positions as they stood two years ago. As no appropriate persons were available on the records of the State Civil Service Commission, we have employed for these positions, Mr. Maynard Hufschmidt, a recent graduate from the University of Illinois, as Editor; and Mr. Harry Hodson, a business man, as Statistician. They are filling the positions satisfactorily.

COOPERATION WITH WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION:

Continuing the arrangement made in April, 1938, with the Works Progress Administration (now the Work Projects Administration), the Commission is sponsoring seven projects. The

following statement as to their operation is an approximation of recent conditions. Changes have been rapid and drastic due to legislation and regulations. These projects are:

Project 80088 (formerly 9957):

"Preparation of Atlas of Existing Forest Areas in Illinois."

Operations on this project began April 4, 1938, and the work will be completed about September 30, 1939. It employs three persons.

Project 80090 (formerly 9959):

"Revising and Redrafting, to date, the Preliminary Water Resources Reports of 1936."

Five persons are employed on this project.

PROJECT 80093:

"Hydrological Survey to Determine Rates of Runoff and Infiltration on Selected Areas in Illinois."

Work began on this project November 20, 1938. Eleven persons are engaged in the study.

Project 80094 (formerly 9803):

"Atlas of State-Owned Properties under the jurisdiction of the Departments of Conservation, and of Registration and Education."

There are five persons on this project.

Project 80132 (formerly 9845):

"Preparation of a Map of Illinois indicating Points of Historical and Scenic Interest."

It employs three persons.

Project 80221:

"Drafting of Maps and Charts for Display Purposes."

Work on this project began June 19, 1939, and ten persons are

engaged in preparing the displays, which are for the use of governmental agencies and will present various aspects of the state's resources.

Project 80042:

"Social and Economic Survey, including a Bibliography of Urbanism."

Twenty-one persons are employed on this project, which is sponsored by the Commission at the request of the Work Projects Administration.

New Regulation Hampers Work: Due to regulations in this year's appropriation bill which require discharge of workers who have been continuously employed on the WPA for 18 months or longer, 11 members of the staff have been discharged, and others will be compelled to leave when their periods of employment reach 18 months. It is hoped that, by recertification, some of these workers may be recalled by the Commission, but the prospect is uncertain.

In addition to loss of competent personnel because of this regulation, 11 other members of the staff have obtained private employment during the past year, thus rendering still harder the problem of maintaining a competent, trained staff. However, the fact that a high percentage of staff members have found places in private industry is an indication that the Commission's staff is competent, and that high standards prevail. It is hoped that these standards can be maintained.

THREE CLASSES OF SERVICE:

Commission activities are reported in three general categories according to the nature of the service performed. They are:

Services to federal agencies.

Services to state agencies.

Services to agencies of local government, to institutions, and individuals.

SERVICES TO FEDERAL AGENCIES

War Department Activities in Illinois: Preparations were made to publish this report last spring with funds supplied by the office of the Adjutant General of Illinois. Lack of sufficient funds in that office prevented. The report is now being revised and re-edited, and soon will be published on the Commission's appropriation.

Special Economic Reports: To aid the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, and the Department of Agriculture, in making comprehensive surveys of minor river basins in Illinois, the Commission has been assembling statistical data on general economic conditions in these basins. Typed copies of reports on the basins of the Spoon and Mackinaw rivers have been completed. Most of the statistical material for the remaining basins has been delayed because of other work occupying the attention of the editorial staff.

SERVICES TO STATE AGENCIES

Drainage Basin Studies: With the recent publication of the Big Muddy and the Upper Illinois basin reports, all but two of this series have been published. Of the two remaining, the Ohio report has been checked by the United States District Engineers of the River and Harbor Service and is in the hands of the printer. The report on the Lower Illinois is in process of checking and editing; it will soon be sent to the District Engineer.

State Property Atlas: This survey consists of mapping the properties of the Department of Public Welfare, the Department of Registration and Education, and the Department of Conservation. The 28 properties of the Department of Public Welfare have been mapped, and the maps released. Mapping has also been completed of the Southern Illinois Normal School, of Carbondale, and of six projects of the Department of Conservation. Owing to the loss of WPA personnel, mapping of the other properties of the Department of Registration and Education, and of the Department of Conservation, is proceeding slowly.

Atlas of Forest Areas: Mapping of the forested areas of Illinois has been completed, and the report needs only the addition of certain statistics. These statistics are being assembled, and the work will be finished by November 1.

Illinois Scenic and Historic Maps:

a. State Map: When finished, this map will show scenic, historic, and beauty spots of the entire state, including also state parks, state and national forests, highways, and cities. The base map of cities, highways, and other features has been completed and is ready for the addition of the scenic spots. Over 1000 points of interest have been located, described, and tabulated on 3 x 5 cards. These points will be classified by counties and indicated by key numbers on the map. The completed map will be accompanied by a text containing descriptions of the various points of interest. Work on this project is over 60 percent completed.

b. The Illinois Ozarks: The Illinois Ozarks are being given especial attention in this connection because of the many opportunities for recreational development and because of the economic situation in this area. A map and description are being prepared similar in purpose to the one of the state described above, but on a larger scale and in more detail. The base map for this project has been completed and the descriptive text is being edited.

c. Mississippi River Scenic Drive: As previously reported the promotional work on behalf of the proposed Mississippi River Parkway has called attention to the fact that Illinois already has a paved or all-weather highway lying close to the river and traversing the historic and scenic area all the way from Galena to Cairo. In order to realize immediately on the tourist and recreational possibilities of this situation,

a series of sectional maps showing the various points of interest, with descriptive text is being prepared for publication by the state. The maps are completed and the text is being finally edited.

Alton Parkway Project: After prolonged negotiations, which were further extended because of provisions of the appropriation bill, the application for this project has been approved by the state and regional offices of the Work Projects Administration and has been forwarded to Washington for final action. We have obtained the aid of Mr. Robert H. Randall of the National Resources Planning Board in following through with this application with the Federal WPA.

Proceedings of Planning Conference: An abstract of the proceedings of the Sixth Annual Planning Conference, which was held at Decatur in May, has been prepared and is now in the hands of the printer. This will be the third such report published by the Commission and will correspond closely, in style and general character, to the preceding reports.

Disaster Relief Plan: Following considerable negotiation, the plan covering activities for relief in case of disaster in Illinois was approved by the American Red Cross. The report, in final form, has been delivered to Mr. Alexander Wilson, representing Governor Horner; to the Red Cross; and to General Ford.

Land Use Survey: The Department of Agriculture has set up a program for determining the most appropriate uses of all

agricultural land. Recommendation eventually will be made for each county by county committees composed of farmers and representatives of federal and state agricultural agencies. The work is to be directed by Mr. J. B. Andrews, assistant in charge of county cooperation, of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, who will be State Leader. The program is under general supervision of the State Land Use Advisory Council. The commission is represented on this council by Walter W. McLaughlin, Chairman of our Land Use Committee, and by Henry L. Kellogg.

SERVICES TO LOCAL AGENCIES, ETC.

Since September 1, 1938, the following cities have adopted zoning ordinances, or have appointed zoning commissions:

Bloomington
Dixon
Jerseyville
Oglesby
Ottawa
Pekin
Princeton
Quincy
Rochelle
Rock Island
(revision)
Watseka.

In addition to field activities which concerned zoning for municipalities, we have aided cities in planning or setting up applications for the following projects:

Watseka: Park and playground development.

Greenville: Re-designing of spillway at city reservoir, bathhouse, and municipal band shell.

Rossville: Park and playground development. Obtained private consulting services for city in construction of a swimming pool.

Oglesby: Utilities and land-use surveys; park and playground extensions.

Savanna: Cooperated with the city and the State Division of Highways in a traffic control and accident prevention plan; park and playground extensions.

Gridley: Park and playground development.

DeKalb: Interested the local park board in specific park improvements; utilities and land-use surveys.

Jerseyville: Sewer extensions; sewage disposal plant; land-use survey; acted in an advisory capacity, by request, to obtain the services of a new city engineer.

Litchfield: Continued park and playgrounds extensions; advised on city reservoir problems; interested the city in proceeding with plans for a new swimming pool.

Waverly: Consulted with city authorities relative to new reservoir problems and development of parks and playgrounds.

Princeton: Utilities and land-use surveys; park and playground development.

Macomb: Continuation of park and playground plans; sewer and water extensions.

Canton: Consultations relative to foresting the shore lines of the new city reservoir.

Jacksonville: Consultations on foresting the shorelines of the reservoir.

LaHarpe: Park and playground development.

Mt. Carmel: Sewage disposal plant and sewer extensions problems.

Danville: Planning for municipal civic center.

Pekin: Development of an extensive city improvement program.

OFFICE IN NEW LOCATION:

After September 30, the offices of the Commission will be at 407 South Dearborn Street, in the Old Colony Building, and directly opposite the present offices. The Commission staff will occupy Suite 400-445, on the fourth floor. Rental will be approximately the same, but the new location affords several advantages. Being one floor higher, there will be less noise from the Chicago Rapid Transit ("L") lines on VanBuren Street, and the floor space is better adapted for departmental divisions, etc. Buildings to the east and west are lower than our floor of the Old Colony Building; also the administrative offices will have north light instead of the south light exposure of the present location.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

of the

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Staff Office 10:15 a.m.
Union League Club 12:30 p.m.
Chicago Illinois
December 8, 1938.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Kingery, at 10:15 a.m.

There were present:

Chairman:	Robert Kingery
Vice Chairman:	E. W. Baker
Secretary:	John S. Kapp, Jr.
Members:	C. M. Burnham
	Dr. H. E. Davis, III
	Emmett J. Griffin
	Dr. Frank J. Jirka
	Edward L. Kerraker
	Dr. R. H. Leighton
	Ernst Lieberman
	Frank H. Lindsay
	Walter E. McLaughlin
Regional Counselor:	Lawrence V. Sheridan
State Planning Engineer:	R. L. Kellogg

Regrets were received from:

Members:	Verne L. Joy
	J. H. Lloyd
	F. Lynden Smith
	H. F. Stein
	Barney Thompson.

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING:

Mr. Burnham moved that the minutes of the past two meetings, which have been distributed to the members of the Commission, be approved without reading. Motion carried.

Chairman Kingery expressed appreciation that the Commission might assemble in our own office, to meet some of the staff and see the conditions under which the work of the Commission is being done.

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD:

Mr. Lawrence V. Sheridan, Regional Counselor for the National Resources Planning Board, discussed a number of matters of interest to the two agencies:

1. The Board has requested each state planning agency, through their regional counselors, to prepare a statement of "aims" or objectives. Copy of such statement for Illinois is attached to these minutes.
2. The committees on water resources in major river basins of the country have brought together the various federal and state agencies with responsibility in this field, and have enabled them to cooperate and avoid duplication of effort.
3. The Board is sponsoring the study of suburban or fringe areas where municipal and rural conditions meet, and hopes that these studies will have practical value for official and civic agencies.
4. The Board is cooperating with the Department of Agriculture and with various state agencies in the land use classification with the advice of state land use advisory councils. This work is under way in Illinois as well as other states of the region.

5. In connection with items 2 and 4, the relationship of the proper use of land and water resources and the conservation of other natural resources calls for continuous attention.

6. In general, there is a need for more adequate appropriations for planning staffs, state as well as local, in order to adequately prosecute the researches and perform the services now being undertaken.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS:

Attention was called to the fact that the rules adopted by the Commission provide that officers shall be elected at the first meeting of each biennium and until their successors are elected. As there was not a quorum present at the September meeting, the election was brought up again today.

Dr. Davis moved that the present officers be reelected for the 1939-1941 biennium as follows:

Chairman:	Robert Kingery
Vice Chairman:	E. H. Baker
Secretary:	John W. Kapp, Jr.
Assistant Secretary:	H. L. Kellogg

Mr. McLaughlin seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

PROPOSALS:

1. Letter was read from Professor Edgar B. Wesley, of the Department of Education, University of Minnesota, and members of the Minnesota Resources Commission, inviting

the members of the resources planning boards to a meeting at Minneapolis on January 13, or in Chicago on February 25, 1940, to consider the desirability of translating the work of state planning boards into curricular materials for use in schools and colleges. The usefulness of this suggestion was emphasized by several members of the Commission, especially in presenting these subjects to the younger generation. Mr. Burnham moved that our participation in this program be referred to the Chairman and Assistant Secretary for more consideration and such action as they deem advisable. Motion carried.

2. Mr. Lindsay presented the substance of his letter to Mr. Kingery of November 27, calling attention to the importance of the problem of parking in municipalities, suggesting a summary of the experiences of cities, and suggestions as to what agencies should bear the responsibility for such service. The discussion called attention to many methods of providing parking service, such as parking garages, municipal or private parking lots, parking meters, etc. The suggestion was made that parking lots should be landscaped and provided with dustless surface to make them attractive.

Dr. Davis moved that the staff make such a study of the municipal parking problem, assembling the results

of technical research into this field and report back to the Commission. Motion carried.

REPORTS ON PROJECTS AND DEVELOPMENTS:

1. Copy of letter to Governor Horner on the regulation of oil production was read. This letter was authorized at the last meeting of the Commission and was approved by a majority of the members by mail. Copy of letter attached.

2. There was presented a recommendation for additional airports throughout the state of Illinois prepared by representatives of the Civil Aeronautics Authority and the Illinois Aeronautics Commission. There are at present in the state some 36 airports, and the recommendation calls for 49 additional fields. An inspection of the map indicated that the fields were, in general, well spaced throughout the state, and it was the consensus that, as flying increases, all of these fields may well be necessary. It was questioned, however, whether the present volume of flying in this state would justify so many fields being provided at public expense at the present time.

At this point, the Commission adjourned to the Union League Club for luncheon and thereafter continued its discussion there.

3. It was reported that the staff is preparing a bulletin on organizing forest preserve districts and acquiring

and maintaining forest preserve systems. This report is in the form of questions and answers, the questions being those which are likely to arise in the minds of officials who are planning the organization of such districts. The first draft of this report is very nearly complete and will shortly be submitted to various experts in the field for their suggestions and criticisms.

4. Regarding the proposed survey of research agencies in the State, it was reported that preparatory work is well under way in making up a list of agencies to be interviewed, the forms to be used, and other details. Mr. Sheridan reported on the progress in other states in this field, some of which are still in the preliminary stages and others have made considerable progress.

Attention was called to the federal research laboratory at Peoria which is now under construction and is to investigate improved uses of agricultural products in the north central region.

Also, there was mentioned the soy bean laboratory of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, with the group of north central states, at Urbana, which has been in successful operation for about two years.

5. The Chicago Regional Planning Association has, over a period of years published from time to time, reviews of important court decisions on municipal zoning.

These brief reviews are to be made available for republication by us to be used in the guidance of municipal officials in down-state municipalities. It was recommended that they be distributed monthly in groups of 10 or 12, so that the officials receiving them would have a better opportunity to become familiar with the substance of these decisions.

6. Attention was called to the project of the National Park Service which has assigned Mr. H. E. Bishop, State Supervisor, Recreation Study, to make a follow-up survey of the present state park operations, and more detailed investigation of the proposed expansion of present holdings and acquisiton of new sites proposed for state parks in the plan of 1936.

   Mr. Bishop has conferred repeatedly with representatives of the Planning Commission in his work.

7. WPA Composite Projects: At the present time, since the administrative funds for WPA have been curtailed, they are finding it necessary to use all proper means for reducing their cost of administering projects. To this end the State Office has requested the Commission to sponsor certain state-wide projects, making it possible to employ small groups of persons in various municipalities under one general project where the cost of administration would prevent setting up a separate project in each case. These projects are as follows:

1. Classification and indexing of municipal ordinances.
2. Present use surveys for zoning purposes.
3. Refiling municipal records.

Under #1, a project of this nature set up for Cook County to try out this method of operation has been approved and is now being organized. A state-wide project in this field is being viewed in Washington at this time.

Project applications for Nos. 2 and 3, and their operating procedures, are now in process of preparation.

8. Attention was called to the report published by the Commission on municipal parks in Illinois. It was agreed that a re-survey of the statistical material covering areas of recreational land and their relation to populations be made during the last half of 1940.

9. It was reported that the WPA project covering the construction of a parkway along the north shore of Alton Lake from the city of Alton to Lock Haven had finally been approved by WPA and was ready for actual construction. The Sponsor's contribution for this project is furnished jointly by the State, Madison County, and the City of Alton.

10. The work of the Division of Highways in separating highway and railroad grade intersections, in installing new protection at crossings and in closing dangerous intersections was reviewed, together with the program

for future improvements to the highway system. It was directed that highway development be made a major theme for discussion at the next meeting of the commission.

11. In the general report of the Commission, revised to July 1939, there was a series of findings and recommendations for the welfare of the State and its citizens. A comparative statement was presented, showing the improvements which have been developed by the various State and other agencies carrying responsibility in the respective fields. Copy of this statement is attached to these minutes and suggestions were made for adding certain items to the statement.

Mr. McLaughlin moved that the officers and the staff of the Commission be given a vote of thanks for their outstanding work accomplished as indicated in the reports presented. Motion carried.

OTHER BUSINESS:

Mr. Liebermann suggested that the holding of the meetings in Chicago is desirable rather than at Springfield, as railroad service makes it easier for many members of the Commission to come to Chicago rather than to the Capital City. It was agreed, after discussion that the next meeting at least should be held at Chicago, and March 16, 1940, was suggested as a tentative date.

ADJOURNMENT:

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 3:45 p.m.

Robert Kingery	John W. Kapp, Jr.	H. L. Kellogg
Chairman	Secretary	Asst. Secretary

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
College of Education
Minneapolis

C
O
P
Y

November 29, 1939

Mr. Robert Kingery, Chairman
Illinois State Planning Commission
160 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Kingery:

Perhaps you know something of the widespread movement in education to utilize the research work that has been done in the field of our national resources. A national commission with the title "Commission on Resources and Education" has been set up. It is composed of representatives from the National Education Association, the Progressive Education Association, the Office of Education, and the National Resources Planning Board. This commission has secured a grant and is undertaking a great campaign to translate the work of the state planning boards into curricular materials. It seems to me that this movement should be encouraged because it offers an avenue for distributing and publicising the work of the state planning boards and it also will inevitable build up popular support for the work of such boards. No?

With the unofficial approval of the Minnesota Resources Commission I am taking the liberty of issuing an invitation to the planning boards in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota to meet in Minneapolis on Saturday, January 13 at the Nicollet Hotel at twelve o'clock. The proposed meeting of representatives of the state planning boards will coincide with the Northwest Conference of the Progressive Education Association at which Dr. Paul Barrows and Dr. Paul Hanna, members of the National Commission will be present. It seemed to me that we might effect a preliminary organization of what might be designated as The Education Committee of State Planning Boards of the Central States. Will it be possible for you or the member of your board (or both of you) who is most interested in the educational aspects of your work to be present at this meeting?

As yet no grant or aid for our work is in sight but it seems to me highly probable that the Commission on Resources and Education would be willing to give us some financial aid in case we can effect a practicable plan. Will you please consider this matter at your earliest convenience and let me know which member of your board can attend this meeting.

HLK

It has occurred to me that should the time and place which I have suggested be inopportune we might meet in Chicago about February 25 at the time the national meeting of the Progressive Education Association is being held. The theme of this meeting is "Resources and Education."

I sincerely hope, however, that the invitation to come to Minneapolis can be accepted for we will be in a better position to make progress on this very promising and important project.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Edgar B. Wesley,

Professor of Education and
Member of Minnesota Resources
Commission

DECATUR NEWSPAPERS, INC.
Decatur, Illinois

COPY

November 27, 1939

Mr. Robert Kingery
Chicago Regional Planning Association
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Kingery

I believe that the Illinois State Planning Commission should give some consideration to the problem of parking in our cities.

In our own community there has been quite a bit of discussion about whether or not municipal parking is the responsibility of the city or whether it is private business only. Anyway we are not getting any where on solving the parking problem.

It seems to me that if the Illinois State Planning Commission gave some consideration to the question and made a report that would set out the responsibility for parking, all Illinois communities would get some benefit from it.

I have always thought of automobile parking as a private business, but since so many of our cities are putting in parking meters, I am wondering whether or not the cities of Illinois should take over the full responsibility for arranging parking area, either free or to be paid for, for all those who want downtown parking space.

I would suggest that if the above appeals to you that the matter be brought before the Plan Commission on Dec. 8. I am planning on being present at this meeting.

Sincerely

/s/ F. M. LINDSAY

F. M. Lindsay

PROGRESS IN ILLINOIS

ALONG THE LINES OF RECOMMENDATIONS
MADE IN 1934 BY THE
ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

December 1939.

Printed by Authority of the State of Illinois

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
Chicago, Illinois

PREFATORY NOTE

Although a state planning commission was created in Illinois by Senate Joint Resolution No. 19, passed on June 16, 1931, no funds were provided, and there was no technical staff. Members of this commission prepared a report which set forth the objectives of state planning, and stressed its importance. Senate Joint Resolution No. 34, passed on June 30, 1933, continued the commission, which published a report in 1934. The report cited facts concerning some of the state's problems, drew conclusions from the facts, and made recommendations looking toward solution of the problems.

The Illinois State Planning Commission was made a permanent agency of the state government by an act of the 59th General Assembly, approved July 2, 1935, which provides that:

"It shall be the duty of the Commission to make a thorough study and investigation of the natural resources of the State and of the problems of agriculture, industry and population. The Commission shall formulate plans and make recommendations for the further development of the State's resources which will be helpful to agriculture, labor, mining, manufacturing, industry, the transportation of persons and goods, the conservation of forests, soil, stream flow, parks and parkways, game preserves and other activities in the State, and for adequate provision for the future population of the State." — Ill. Rev. Stat., Chap. 127, Sec. 63g; 1937.

The Commission has been financed partly by direct appropriations, partly by allocations from various contingent funds, and partly by funds allotted to projects under the Civil Works Administration, Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, and Work Projects Administration.

Members of the Illinois State Planning Commission are appointed by the Governor. They include five representatives of state agencies, and fourteen citizens from all sections of Illinois. The Governor is an ex officio member.

This commission is purely an advisory and cooperating agency, and has no administrative powers in carrying out its recommendations. Its business is to develop policies with regard to conservation and development of the state's resources, to assist various state departments in applying these policies, to assist counties in solving their recreational and similar problems, and to advise municipalities regarding zoning problems, plans for street construction, sewerage systems, sewage treatment, parks and playgrounds, etc.

General recommendations made in the 1934 report are presented in condensed form in the following pages, together with observations on progress which has been made along the lines of these recommendations. It is evident that there has been much constructive activity on the part of federal, state, and local agencies in several matters deeply affecting the welfare of all residents of Illinois.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN 1934.
WITH NOTES ON PROGRESS ALONG
THE LINES RECOMMENDED

PUBLIC HEALTH

Recommendations

Although public health has improved, losses from disease are still high. Better facilities are needed, particularly in the southern third of the state. Where private facilities are lacking, or insufficient, it is recommended that public health activities be extended.

Accomplishments

In cooperation with the United States Public Health Service, the State Department of Public Health has divided Illinois into 20 health districts. By October, 1938, public health programs were in operation in 15 of these districts, including 75 of the 102 counties in the state.

A report, "Infant Mortality in Illinois," was published in 1936 by the Illinois State Planning Commission. This report showed trends in infant mortality by counties, major sections of the state, and causes. Further research in methods of prevention was recommended.

PUBLIC WELFARE

Recommendations

Insanity, criminality, and juvenile delinquency have greatly increased since the World War. Juvenile delinquency is largely an urban problem, but adult criminality and insanity are serious problems in rural, as well as urban areas. Greater activity is recommended in combatting crime and delinquency at their sources, and in reducing insanity by applying methods well known to medical, social, and public welfare agencies.

Accomplishments

Adult criminality has been reduced, particularly in the Chicago region, by the cooperation of federal, state, and local agencies by removal of conditions conducive to crime; and by courts and other law-enforcing agencies through stricter enforcement of the laws.

Juvenile delinquency is being reduced by developing recreational facilities such as parks and playgrounds, by

providing leadership for athletics, and by vocational training.

A survey of municipal park facilities by the Illinois State Planning Commission revealed deficiencies in recreational facilities throughout the state. These are being remedied as funds become available.

As a service to the Department of Public Welfare, the Commission prepared an atlas of all state-owned property administered by that agency.

HOUSING

Recommendations

More than 500,000 residences in Illinois are in need of major repairs or replacement. A modernization program for residential sections is desirable for the sake of improved health conditions and to decrease tax delinquency.

It is recommended that modernization of dwellings, clearance of slums, and new construction be speeded by full use of existing agencies and resources, and by making effective other agencies and resources which have been proposed.

Accomplishments

The Legislature created a State Housing Board in 1933 to supervise local housing authorities. Housing Authorities have been created for Alexander, Champaign, Coles, Gallatin, Henry, LaSalle and St. Clair counties under the Housing Authorities Act, passed in 1934. Such authorities also have been established under the Act for the cities of Chicago, Danville, Decatur, Galesburg, Granite City, Peoria, and Springfield.

Municipal slum clearance programs have been started by demolishing obsolete structures. Many modern housing projects, both government and private, are under way; others have been proposed.

Extension of zoning in both rural and urban areas has stimulated building by defining and protecting residential sections.

EDUCATION

Recommendations

Decline in birth rate following the World War caused a decreased school attendance in the lower grades. The demand for longer periods of schooling, however, has offset the age trend to a considerable extent, and there has been a much wider demand for adult education.

The educational program should be developed to meet changing age groups as predicted by studies of population trends. Particular stress should be placed upon adult education.

Accomplishments

Cooperation between federal, state, and local agencies has resulted in numerous improvements in the educational program. Curricula have been modified to suit changing needs, and due consideration has been given to age group fluctuations.

The National Youth and Work Projects administrations, and the Civilian Conservation Corps have made noteworthy contributions, particularly in adult and vocational education. Recreational projects, in some of their phases, also have tended to modernize educational policies.

RECREATION

Recommendations

As there are fewer than 8,000 acres of state parks, much need exists for additional state, county, and municipal facilities for recreation.

It is recommended that additional recreational sites be acquired of the types officially approved by the state - historic and scenic areas, forests along rivers and lakes, and scenic parkways.

Accomplishments

A plan for a complete system of parks, parkways and recreational areas was completed and published in 1938 by cooperation of the Division of State Parks, the Illinois State Planning Commission, and the National Park Service. This plan brought up to date a similar program which was outlined in 1932.

State Park areas, by 1939, had increased to over 14,000 acres, and county forest preserve land to 37,389 acres. One new county forest preserve district (DeKalb) was formed, with the aid of the Department of Conservation and the Planning Commission.

Municipal park and playground objectives were defined in terms of ten acres of recreational land per 1,000 population. A report published by the Planning Commission in 1938 showed that of 471 communities reporting, 31.5 percent had more than the 10-acre standard, 30.9 percent had from five to ten acres, 33.6 percent had from one to five acres, and 4 percent had less than one acre per 1,000 population.

Conditioned on the authorization by Congress for a survey of a parkway along the Mississippi River, Illinois passed an enabling act in 1939 to acquire rights of way.

SANITATION

Recommendations

Problems of sanitation include safeguarding perishable foods, treating water supplies and sewage, abating pollution of streams and ground water supplies by industries and municipalities, and providing sanitary facilities in rural areas. It is recommended that sewage and water supply treatment, and safeguarding perishable foods be effectively accomplished under the Illinois laws governing these matters, and that rural sanitation be improved by educational programs and enlisting the cooperation of all agencies involved.

Accomplishments

Under leadership of the Sanitary Water Board, 139 municipalities have built, extended, or improved their sewage collection or disposal facilities, and 102 have developed their water supply facilities; others are planning similar improvements.

State parks and institutions, with few exceptions, have been provided with adequate and safe water supplies, and sewage treatment plants. Where these facilities are inadequate, plans have been prepared by the Department of Public Works and Buildings, and construction awaits funds for the purpose.

The laws covering the drilling and plugging of oil and gas wells were strengthened by the 1939 General Assembly to

provide greater supervision by the Department of Mines and Minerals of such activities. This will serve to prevent pollution of sub-surface fresh water deposits, and was made necessary by the great increase in drilling in the Illinois oil fields.

The Division of Sanitary Engineering now receives from the Department of Mines and Minerals a notice of every well to be drilled for water supply purposes, which aids the Division greatly in its efforts to maintain the purity of water supplies.

The Illinois State Planning Commission cooperated in the national water resources survey of the National Resources Committee in assembling reports of the state's water resources by major drainage basins. These reports aided government agencies in planning public works, eliminating deficiencies, and providing for future needs.

AGRICULTURE

Recommendations

Agricultural resources are being depreciated through loss of forest cover, by flooding, erosion, and soil depletion. Approximately one-third of the farm area is submarginal.

It is recommended that erosion control work be continued, that soil fertility be restored and increased by scientific methods, that the experiments and research and extension work of the College of Agriculture be continued, that the soil survey and mapping be continued, and that there shall be continued research in the industrial

Accomplishments

Through the efforts of individual landholders, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and Soil Conservation Districts, erosion is being checked and should be reduced, in time, to a negligible amount. County agents, cooperating with the College of Agriculture and other agencies, are demonstrating soil conservation and better building practices to farmers. Soil surveys and analyses of the productive capacities of soils are being conducted by federal and state agricultural agencies, and their extension services.

and other non-food uses of agricultural products.

A soybean research laboratory has been established at Urbana by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and a federal research laboratory has been set up in Peoria to develop new industrial and other non-food uses for agricultural products.

MINERALS

Recommendations

Industrial development of the state has caused mineral resources to become increasingly important. More complete knowledge of geological formations is necessary, as an aid to expansion. It is recommended that the preparation of geological and topographical surveys of the unmapped portions of the state be accelerated.

Illinois coal production has decreased, despite an increase in the state's consumption. This is due to competition of better coals from other fields, and from other energy sources, and has caused much unemployment in the coal regions of Illinois. It is recommended that wider uses for Illinois coal be found, and that uniform marketing regulations for all bituminous coal be sought.

Better methods of extracting oil are needed to recover a greater proportion from the Illinois oil sands. It is recommended that improved recovery methods be adopted.

The production of fluorspar varies greatly (closely paralleling steel production), causing periodic unemployment. It is recommended that research be

Accomplishments

The federal government continues to match the state appropriations for topographical surveys, about 70 percent of which are complete, and the State Geological Survey has been active in obtaining geological data.

A law passed in 1939 provides that a driller's log be submitted to the State Geological Survey Division on every new oil, gas, or water well drilled in the State. When requested by the division, those responsible for the drilling are required to submit core samples for laboratory inspection. Much valuable information on sub-surface formations is made available to the division in this manner.

Unemployment in the coal regions of Williamson County has been severe, but the Crab Orchard Creek reservoir construction project has absorbed many of the unemployed. This reservoir will provide adequate water supplies, and remove the chief obstacle to industrial expansion. The water, and local coal, will supply power.

Special research is being conducted by the State Geological Survey to find economical methods of treating and washing Illinois

started to find wider uses for fluorspar.

Many other Illinois minerals require processing in order to compete with minerals from other areas. It is recommended that methods of processing be studied, and that new and improved uses be found, in order to improve the marketability of the state's minerals.

coal to make it "smokeless" for the big city market. The upper Mississippi River market also has been investigated, and when improved navigation is available, this region may become important to Illinois coal interests.

Recent discovery and development of new oil fields, due partly to information furnished by the State Geological Survey, have greatly increased Illinois production, and improved extraction methods have raised the rate of recovery.

The State Geological Survey is investigating new uses for fluorspar and has discovered uses in refrigeration, and aluminum production. The Survey also has aided in developing a new rockwool industry, and is conducting other research in the uses of the state's minerals.

WATER RESOURCES

Recommendations

Flood losses on the Illinois River are frequent and sometimes severe; they are aggravated by improperly located levees near Beardstown. Other drainage and levee districts along the principal rivers of the state have frequently been overflowed.

It is recommended that levee setbacks be constructed where necessary, and that worthwhile drainage districts be protected by pumping plants and other works; also that all unsound districts be abandoned.

Accomplishments

After a detailed study by the State Division of Waterways of the flood situation at Beardstown, the federal government has authorized the correction of the causes. The Corps of Engineers is making surveys to determine effective remedies.

The Division of Waterways has helped many drainage and levee districts, in construction and repair work planned in accordance with recommendations made after the Division, aided by the University of Illinois, analyzed 131 drainage and levee districts along the Mississippi, Illinois, Ohio, and Wabash rivers. This

analysis graded the districts according to the economic desirability of expending funds for maintenance, and all state allocations are based on this analysis.

Congress has authorized flood protection works for seven critical river situations, and additional protection for 46 drainage and levee districts, at an estimated cost of $14,171,625.

Flood control surveys have also been authorized by Congress of ten minor river basins and four drainage and levee districts in Illinois. The Planning Commission is compiling statements on general economic conditions in these basins for use by the Corps of Engineers and the U. S. Department of Agriculture in developing their reports.

LAND USE

Recommendations

Experience has demonstrated that best progress is made by those communities and counties which have organized zoning bodies whose business it is to estimate the requirements of populations in the areas over which they have jurisdiction, and to provide for well-balanced expansion. Where haphazard development prevails, deplorable conditions frequently result.

It is recommended that official zoning control by municipalities and counties be instituted, designating areas for agricultural, forest, recreational, industrial, residential, and commercial uses.

Accomplishments

In 1935, the General Assembly authorized counties to adopt and enforce zoning regulations similar to those used in municipal zoning under the Municipal Zoning Act.

Since July, 1937, the Illinois State Planning Commission has aided counties and municipalities in forming zoning commissions and starting work on their zoning ordinances.

By the cooperation of the University of Illinois, U. S. Forest Service, U. S. Soil Conservation Service, and various farm organizations, the land of the state has been tentatively classified into zones of most

appropriate use — forest, public and private; intensive agriculture, rural and urban, metropolitan, etc.

As of December 1, 1939, three counties have adopted rural zoning ordinances, and four more are preparing the surveys necessary to doing so.

FORESTS

Recommendations

Although marked progress has been made in recent years toward conserving what timber is left of the once vast Illinois forest, there is need for a more extensive conservation and reforestation program. Conservation and forest-planting projects have an important secondary value in furthering the expansion of recreation and wildlife areas.

It is recommended that about 5,000,000 acres of Illinois land be marked for forestation, reforestation, recreational uses, wild life refuges, etc. About 2,000,000 acres should be publicly acquired by gift or purchase; the remainder should be developed according to its best uses by public or private enterprise.

Accomplishments

The U. S. Forest Service has purchased about 185,000 of 750,000 acres included in the Shawnee National Forest in southern Illinois. Rapid progress is being made in forestry and other activities to develop these lands for suitable uses.

The Soil Conservation Service is developing the Crab Orchard Creek reservoir project covering 60,000 acres in Williamson County, and the Dixon Springs pasture and erosion project of 11,000 acres in Pope County. About 4,500 acres of the Dixon Springs project are being reforested. The State Division of Forestry is pushing a program of land acquisition; in addition to the Union County State Forest of 3,482 acres, the Division now has the Horner Nursery of 80 acres, and has purchased about 5,700 acres of sandy, submarginal land in Mason County for a second state forest.

TRANSPORTATION

Recommendations

Illinois has assumed leadership in developing a coordinated highway system; sound principles of operation and maintenance were defined by the Commission on Future Road Program in a report to the General Assembly in 1933.

Waterborne traffic in Illinois will increase when improvements are made on the Illinois Waterway and other watercourses within, or bordering, the state.

It is recommended that the State Bond Issue Road system be completed, with needed extensions and refinements; that secondary roads be improved as funds become available; that no further diversions of special motor vehicle funds from highway uses be authorized; that grade separation projects be constructed immediately in certain urban areas, and that a statewide program of grade crossing elimination be instituted and carried out as funds become available.

It is also recommended that proper use of the Illinois Waterway be encouraged and that necessary dams, locks, breakwaters, and other improvements be constructed as speedily as possible.

It is recommended that the number of airway markers be increased, that new airports be constructed where economically desirable, and that facilities at existing ports be improved.

Accomplishments

The State Bond Issue Road system is now practically completed. A program of maintenance and improvements is being carried out by the Division of Highways.

With the cooperation of the Federal Public Roads Administration, a detailed survey has been made of uses and needs of the highways to develop a long-term program of construction. This program includes the preparation of large-scale county maps which show transportation facilities, all physical features and man-made improvements; an inventory of the present extent and condition of all rural roads; collection of data on critical restrictions on primary highways (such as sharp curves, steep grades, sight distances, etc.); a field inventory of rural and urban grade crossings; traffic surveys (including weights of trucks and commodities carried, as well as traffic counts of all types of motor vehicle); financial surveys of all governmental subdivisions with special relation to highway construction; road use studies; motor vehicle allocation studies; road life studies; studies of land uses; highway capacity, and vehicle performance studies.

In conjunction with the Public Roads Administration, a secondary road system is now being laid out for the entire state. The construction of these roads will be financed jointly with federal and state funds.

Since January 1, 1933, 265 grade separations have been constructed by, or under supervision of, the Division of Highways, at a cost of $25,332,263.

Protection has been provided by signals, gates, and reflectors, or a combination, at 825 grade crossings, at a cost of $1,052,481, and 67 unnecessary grade crossings were closed. The proposed program for 1940-41 contemplates construction of 28 additional grade separations at a cost of $6,895,000, and providing protection for 68 more crossings at a cost of $160,000, and closing 12 unnecessary grade crossings.

Municipalities have been aided in their road and street building programs by the action of the 1937 General Assembly in granting them one-third of the gas tax funds and providing them with technical assistance from the State Highway Department.

The improvements on the Illinois Waterway are now practically completed, and waterborne traffic between Grafton and Chicago has increased, approximately, from 1,500,000 tons in 1935 to 4,500,000 tons in 1938.

Improvement of the Calumet-Sag Canal is in progress. There is a bill before Congress appropriating $26,000,000 to complete the work.

A survey of airport equipment and facilities, published by the Illinois State Planning Commission in 1937, indicates the state's present leadership in air transport, and that the improvement program is being carried out by federal agencies and commercial organizations. Notable improvements are being effected at the Chicago Municipal Airport and the Rantoul and Belleville U. S. Army Fields.

PRIVATE INDUSTRY

Recommendations

Normal conditions in the manufacturing and general industrial fields are essential to the economic well-being of the state.

It is recommended that present industries be encouraged to increase employment and raise production, and that new industries be developed in Illinois.

It is also recommended that sources of information on plant sites in relation to zoning requirements, transportation, water resources, etc., be made available to interested persons and groups.

Accomplishments

Information on plant sites has been collected and made available through the Bureau of State Promotion, under the Division of Public Documents, Department of Finance. The recently created Illinois Development Council also is specifically charged with this duty, which heretofore has largely been performed by the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, municipal chambers of commerce, and the railroads.

Local civic groups have been encouraged to develop the growth of small industries rather than make extreme concessions to attract outside industries.

PUBLIC WORKS

Recommendations

Construction of public works helps to support the manufacturing industries of the state and may be used to aid in stabilizing industry and employment. Although more than $400,000,000 is spent annually in construction of public works in Illinois, few municipalities budget such construction in accordance with their needs.

It is recommended that a continuing inventory of public works projects be developed to be available in periods of slack employment, that legislation be adopted allowing communities to finance needed public works on a sound basis, especially those of a self-liquidating nature, and that continuing long-term budgeting and programming of public

Accomplishments

An initial inventory of desirable public works has been compiled; other items will be added as needs develop. State legislation has been adopted authorizing municipalities to levy a use charge on sewer systems and thus amortize construction and maintenance costs. As a result, a considerable number of projects have been completed, or are under construction.

A program of budgeted works has been initiated by the National Resources Planning Board in an effort to develop the most effective and logical way for municipalities to budget their needed improvements over a period of years, and to finance them progressively.

works needs by municipalities be urged.

Through efforts of the Illinois State Planning Commission 25 municipalities have inventoried public works needs, and the Commission has helped many of these communities to solve their problems in financing construction.

PLANNING AND ZONING

Recommendations

Organized planning and zoning, local and regional, is essential to the economical and ordered growth of Illinois communities. Changes in use of natural resources, economic and social adjustments, and a new attitude toward development of physical facilities have invested planning with statewide and regional implications.

It is recommended that Illinois municipalities be encouraged to establish local planning and zoning organizations, and that planning policies in this state, wherever such action appears advisable, be coordinated with regional, interstate, and federal programs.

Accomplishments

The Illinois State Planning Commission inaugurated local planning and zoning advisory service to municipalities in 1936.

By December 1, 1939, 66 planning commissions had been established in Illinois, and 108 communities had completed zoning ordinances, while a start had been made by 12 others. In 1937, the State Planning Commission published a booklet, "Looking Ahead With Illinois Cities," which outlines recommended procedures for planning and zoning.

Activities in the interstate field, in which Illinois participated, include the pollution abatement compact in the Ohio River valley, promotion of a national parkway along the Mississippi River, from mouth to source, and negotiations for preservation of the Great Lakes fish supply.

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

AIMS

toward which Illinois should strive in attempting to assure the welfare of the people, and the best use of the state's resources.

November 29, 1939

It is well to remember, in stating the AIMS or GOALS toward which the efforts of Illinois should be directed that the state is not an economic hermit. It is affected by economic conditions and activities in all other sections of the nation, and, to a less extent, by conditions in foreign countries. Thus, in planning for the wellbeing of Illinois, it is recognized that the state must modify its aspirations, and guide its activities, so that they may fit into the larger pattern.

With these considerations in mind, however, it is possible to state some of the more important AIMS.

POPULATION

The population of Illinois is increasing, although more slowly now than previously, and the increase is concentrating in the large cities. By 1960, authoritative estimates indicate that four-fifths of the inhabitants will be urban. It also is indicated that, due to the declining birth rate, there will be a greater proportion of people beyond middle age--that is to

say, the average age will be materially higher than at present. These facts must be taken into consideration when state, local governmental, and private agencies are planning for the physical, recreational, educational, health, welfare, employment, and social needs of the people.

HEALTH

The health needs of the people can be promoted by:

1. The extension of medical and hospital services to everyone, on a basis of need.
2. The continuation and extension of public health activities to eliminate or control epidemics, and by education, to keep the people "health conscious."
3. The encouragement of research in universities, hospitals and other agencies in order to increase knowledge of disease, and to discover new methods of prevention and cure.

WELFARE

The problems of public welfare may, in some measure, be solved by:

1. Programs designed to combat crime and juvenile delinquency at their sources by providing wholesome outlets for the energies of youth, and by improving environments which are now definitely anti-social. The governing agencies of large cities are most severely beset by these problems.

2. Continued action by state agencies to provide the best of facilities for the care of the insane, widows and orphans, aged, blind, and otherwise infirm unable to care for themselves, and a constant recognition that this is a public responsibility.
3. The extension of relief to the unemployed who are in want by means of unemployment compensation plans set up by governmental or private agencies to meet such unusual situations.

EDUCATION

The extension of facilities for education to provide opportunities for all, on the basis of their ability, is a fundamental duty of the state. The performance of this duty can be aided by:

1. Increasing the effectiveness of the school system by consolidation where transportation facilities permit, and by attaining higher standards and providing better equipment at a reasonable cost per pupil.
2. Providing for the increased need for vocational and adult education by expanding facilities for such education.
3. Extending higher education to include all those who demonstrate a capacity for it, so that no potentially great abilities may remain undeveloped because of economic handicaps.

4. Sponsoring and promoting research in educational institutions in the fields of art, science, and industry, to raise cultural levels and promote the well-being of the people.

HOUSING

One of the basic necessities of the people are adequate housing facilities, and this need can be alleviated by:

1. An investigation of housing needs throughout the state to gather information for the evaluation and proper solution of the problem.
2. A cooperative slum-clearance program carried out by federal, state, and local agencies, and a program of low-cost housing designed to fit the needs.
3. Reducing building costs and extending home-loan facilities, so that more people will have the opportunity to own a home.

RECREATION

The increase in leisure and the greater mobility of the population have brought the recreational problem to the fore. Extensions and improvements can be provided by:

1. Acquiring and developing by the state of suitable sites for parks and parkways on the basis of quality and proximity to population centers.

Such sites should be selected and developed according to the specifications prepared by the Board of State Park Advisors in 1932, and adopted by the legislature.

2. Extending the national forest acquisitions in regions fitted best for forest growth, conservation, and recreation.
3. Setting up systems of county forest preserves to provide local recreational facilities, and to reforest land unsuitable for agriculture.
4. Extending municipal parks and playgrounds to meet the needs of city populations, especially the need for intensive uses.

AGRICULTURE

The most important single industry of the state is agriculture, which uses more than 85 percent of the land area. The objective of an agricultural policy, therefore, must be to attain a maximum of productiveness in the land. This can be promoted by:

1. Making necessary revisions on the soil surveys to reflect recent investigations and new methods.
2. Continuing the cooperation of federal, state and local agencies to restore soil fertility, promote better farming methods and land uses, and improve living

conditions in farm homes. Extension services in agriculture and home economics are invaluable aids in this type of cooperation.

3. Encouraging the wise use of farm land by reforestation of submarginal tracts, and pasture management.
4. Extending erosion control work by state and federal agencies, and encouraging formation of soil conservation districts.
5. Continuing research in crop improvement, and development of new uses, such as industrial and other non-food utilization of agricultural products, by federal and state agencies and educational institutions.

MINERAL RESOURCES

The mineral resources of the state are important natural assets which are not replaceable, and their conservation is a necessity in order to provide for future needs. A conservation program can be instituted by:

1. Completing the geologic and topographic mapping of the state, and studying further the mineral resources.
2. Sponsoring scientific research to discover more economical methods of use and to develop new uses of mineral resources. Federal, state, and private agencies should sponsor such research.

3. Developing programs and methods of preventing waste of the mineral supplies in the state. Coal and oil supplies are in particular need of conservation. Improving the methods of recovery of these minerals so that the waste may be reduced to a minimum.

WATER RESOURCES

The water resources of the state must be adapted to meet the needs of the population. The problems to be solved in this connection are those of flood control, drainage, navigation, pollution, water supply, wildlife, and recreation. They may be aided in their solution by:

1. Formulating flood control plans for areas subject to damaging floods, by federal, state, and local agencies.
2. Protecting valuable drainage districts by levees and pumping plants, and abandoning districts which have proved unprofitable.
3. Developing fully the navigable waters of the state by the federal agencies, and encouraging their use.
4. Continuing the activities by state and local agencies to eliminate stream pollution from sewage and industrial wastes.
5. Providing adequate and safe water supplies for all municipalities large enough to warrant the installation of public supplies.

6. Expanding wild-life areas to increase the value of this resource, for recreation and commercial uses, by cooperation of federal, state, and local agencies.
7. Coordinating the water resources with the recreational needs of the state, by acquiring and developing parks and parkways along streams and around lakes.
8. Collecting additional basic hydrologic data by establishing and maintaining more stream gaging, precipitation and evaporation stations and observation wells.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation problem consists of relating properly to each other the various types --rail, highway, water and air-- so that the ideal in transportation may be approached by proper use of each type. This may be facilitated by:

1. Consolidating railway facilities where desirable, eliminating unnecessary branch lines, and improving the service and facilities of the consolidated systems.
2. Extending and perfecting the highway system by providing "super" highways where traffic warrants them, separating grades at important crossings and improving county and other secondary roads.
3. Encouraging the use of Illinois waterways and lake ports, by providing docks, terminals, and other service facilities, by local agencies; and constructing

additional necessary locks, dams, breakwaters, and other improvements, by the federal agencies involved.

4. Continuing the development of air transportation by providing airports to fill expanding needs, and constructing airway markers and other safety aids; also fostering the development of aviation training in schools and colleges.

INDUSTRY

The prosperity of the state depends upon the full development of its industrial possibilities, and all efforts should be turned toward this goal. This can be aided by:

1. Full cooperation between labor, capital, and management to insure a fair compensation for each and to increase the productiveness of industry through such cooperation.
2. Research into the industrial potentialities of the state, and publication of the findings of such research.
3. Additional research by state and private agencies on methods of increasing efficiency and producing new and improved products to increase production further, thus adding to the wealth of the state.

PUBLIC WORKS

Public works are necessary in order to carry out many of the desirable improvements mentioned above; they are also necessary in extending public facilities as the population grows.

It is important that all public works construction be incorporated in a planned program, so that they can be provided when and where they are needed most, and that such a program will offer work opportunities in periods of slack employment. Such a program can be promoted by:

1. Developing a continuous inventory of needed public works projects, rated on the basis of their urgency and their relation to other projects.
2. Speeding up programs of public works when idle labor and capital are available, and slowing them down when employment conditions improve.
3. Encouraging local communities to set up long-term programs and budgets for public works.

METHODS

Certain coordinating and planning agencies are necessary in carrying out a program such as envisioned here. These are:

1. A state planning commission to coordinate activities of other state agencies, to cooperate with national agencies, and to aid and advise local communities in their problems.
2. Regional planning commissions to solve the problems of specific sections of the state, or regions embracing areas in two or more states.

3. County planning and zoning bodies to deal with these problems on a county-wide basis.
4. Local planning and zoning bodies to attack the problems of municipal units.

1940

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

of the

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Union League Club   10:10 a.m.
Chicago   Illinois

March 22, 1940.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Kingery, at 10:10 a.m.

There were present:

Chairman:	Robert Kingery
Members:	D. H. Burnham
	Dr. W. A. Davis, III
	Ernst Lieberman
	Frank H. Lindsay
	Dean Rexford Newcomb
	H. F. Stein
	Barney Thompson
Regional Counselor:	Lawrence V. Sheridan
State Planning Engineer:	H. L. Kellogg
Guests:	A. H. Wait, Regional Airport Engineer, Civil Aeronautics Authority
	George C. Roberts, Secretary Illinois Aeronautics Commission
	Charles M. Moderwell, Ex-Regional Counselor, NRC
	M. W. Torkelson, Director, Wisconsin State Planning Board.

Regrets were received from:

Vice Chairman:	M. M. Baker
Members:	Dr. M. M. Leighton
	Emmett P. Griffin
	Edward L. Karraker
	Walter W. McLaughlin
	Dr. Frank J. Jirka
	Charles P. Casey.

Mr. Kingery introduced the two members present for the first time: Mr. Barney Thompson, of Rockford, and Dean Rexford Newcomb of Urbana.

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING:

Mr. Davis moved that the minutes of the December 8th meeting, which were distributed to the members of the Commission, be approved without reading. Motion carried.

STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN:

Mr. Kingery outlined the history of the State Planning Commission and also that of the Commission on Future Highway Program whose report was presented to the legislature in 1933. These helped to carry over into the administration of Governor Horner the desirable policies initiated in the previous administration. It was agreed, without vote, that the Executive Committee and the staff should prepare and present recommendations looking toward continuity of policy into the administration succeeding that of Governor Horner, inasmuch as he has decided not to run for another term.

Mr. Davis suggested that continuity might also be obtained by providing that the members of the Planning Commission should be appointed for fixed terms with the dates of appointment staggered.

Mr. Thompson moved that the Executive Committee submit to the Commission appropriate amendments to the state planning act which would reflect Mr. Davis' suggestion. Motion carried.

Mr. Lindsay mentioned the committee which was appointed at the 1938 Planning Conference to consider amendments to the city planning enabling act. It was reported that the committee had made certain recommendations, but that the exact changes necessary in the act had not been drawn. A recodification of the entire cities and villages act is being drawn by a legislative committee appointed by the last legislature. The Executive Committee is to consider this situation and report at the next meeting.

STATEWIDE AIRPORT PROGRAM:

Mr. Kingery called on Mr. George O. Roberts, Secretary of the Illinois Aeronautics Commission, to present the statewide picture.

Mr. Roberts outlined briefly the history and functions of the Aeronautics Commission. They have an appropriation of $25,000 for the biennium, and two full-time employees, with inspectors throughout the state to investigate accidents when required.

There are 65 airports in the state of all classes. Most of the fields are of inferior size and condition. Twenty are in the vicinity of Chicago; seven are municipally owned. Because of inadequate size of the field, commercial stops at Springfield are to be discontinued.

Mr. Roberts presented map showing present and proposed fields and routes, based on main commercial fields at Chicago, Moline, St. Louis, and Terre Haute with pick-up routes and fields to serve other cities.

Mr. Wait, Regional Airport Engineer, Civil Aeronautics Authority, told of the airport survey made by the Civil Aeronautics Authority, and of the development of their program for airport construction. Present plan calls for an airport within 30 minutes of all important centers of population, a total of 3500 ports. He emphasized the need of air travel as a supplement to other means of transportation, and that the provision of air facilities for a municipality will influence all other public improvements.

Mr. Wait also suggested the desirability of the various states preparing their programs of airport construction so as to be ready to take advantage of the Federal allocations when and if appropriated and that an official approval of a state plan for airports would support the local zoning of adjacent areas, as a protection for air operation.

Mr. Roberts suggested that an engineering committee should study with local communities throughout the state the selection of sites, estimates of cost, etc., for a statewide program, being careful that economic considerations should control. Also, the need for certificates of convenience and necessity from the Illinois Commerce Commission should be determined.

Dr. Davis moved that the Executive Committee and the staff continue the investigation of the airport situation with Messrs. Roberts and Wait and report at the next meeting. Motion carried.

ADJOURNMENT for lunch.

HIGHWAY PROGRAM:

Mr. Lieberman reported that the two State Bond Issue Systems of highways, the 4800-mile, 60-million bond issue system and the 5260-mile, 100-million bond issue system, are completed, except for 12 miles in several small and relatively unimportant sections.

The authorized Federal-Aid System has about 600 miles to be constructed. The present construction program of the Division of Highways is:

Grade separations;
Secondary highway systems with Federal aid;
Modernization and reconstruction.

Highway receipts have heretofore been figured on the year from November 1, to October 31. In order to simplify procedure, the fiscal year is to be changed to correspond with the calendar year, so that for the present fiscal year, there will be fourteen months and the receipts for the two additional months will make available an additional $9,000,000 for this year's program. This will be used principally for rehabilitation.

It was agreed that a statement of policies and program should be worked out between the Commission and the Division of Highways, as a carry through to the new administration.

NAVIGATION, RECREATION, AND AVIATION PROJECT AT CHAIN OF ROCKS:

Mr. Kingery reported that Governor Horner had requested the Planning Commission to represent the State of Illinois, cooperating with a special Missouri Commission in investigating and reporting on a proposal from Missouri that certain recreation and aviation improvements be made a part of the navigation project at the Chain of Rocks, north of East. St. Louis. The activities of the Executive Commitee were covered by the minutes of their meetings which were presented and which are attached hereto as part of these minutes. Also, two resolutions which had been adopted by the Executive Committee were read, one with relation to the navigation needs, the other with reference to the best use of lands which may be somewhat isolated by the canal proposed for navigation.

Dean Newcomb moved that the resolution regarding navigation be approved by the Commission. Motion carried.

Dr. Davis moved that the resolution be approved, recommending a careful study as to the most appropriate use of the separated land, whether for industry, aviation, recreation, or other uses or a combination of them. Motion carried.

NATIONAL RIVERS AND HARBORS CONGRESS:

In connection with the Chain of Rocks project, it was reported that the staff had prepared and presented to the Projects Committee of the Congress, statements calling for and supporting the improvement of navigation facilities:

a. By-pass canal at Chain of Rocks.

b. Completion of Sag Channel and Indiana Harbor and Canal.

The National Rivers and Harbors Congress recommended the immediate authorization of these projects.

There were also presented to this Congress project applications calling for surveys of Cache River and BonPas Creek which had been prepared by the Division of Waterways. The Congress recommended the surveys as requested.

REPORTS ON MUNICIPAL PARK ACTIVITIES:

There was presented a summary statistical sheet showing park areas, facilities, operating costs, etc., as prepared by the Midwest Institute of Park Executives and distributed in the Chicago region by the Chicago Regional Planning Association and also a statistical form prepared by the Wisconsin State Planning Board for use in Wisconsin. The question was raised whether the Planning Commission should promote the collection of similar data by park districts throughout the state. Letter was presented from Mr. A. D. McLarty, Executive Director of the Illinois Association of Park Districts, recommending that the Planning Commission promote the collection of such data as a part of the annual reports of the Illinois districts and that the data

should be assembled and made available to the park officials of the state.

It was agreed that the staff should proceed as indicated.

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES:

a. Educational use of planning commission materials. On February 3, 1940, a meeting was held in Chicago to consider progress thus far and to discuss future possibilities. Minutes of this meeting are attached. There is also attached a statement regarding such use of these materials in Illinois. The movement has developed to the extent that two institutes are to be held in the West this summer to promote such use of plan commission materials among teachers.

b. The bulletin on organizing and operating county forest preserves was reported as undergoing examination by experts, preparatory to publication.

c. Selected judicial decisions on zoning have over a period of years been analyzed, abstracted, and published by the Chicago Regional Planning Association for the guidance of the municipal officials in its area. These have been made available for use throughout the state and a selected number of these decisions will be republished and distributed statewide to zoning officials in cities having zoning ordinances, and similar distribution will be made of the new decisions as they are reviewed by the Regional Planning Association.

d. Memorandum was presented, explaining certain county and statewide WPA projects, which are sponsored by the Commission to make the service available in small units:

1. Tabulate, index, and transcribe municipal ordinances, etc., Cook County.
2. Tabulate, index, and transcribe municipal ordinances, etc., Statewide.
3. Rehabilitation of public records of municipalities. Statewide.
4. Card file record of special assessment payments.
5. Card file record and map record of real property improvements.

e. Reported that at the request of the National Farm Chemurgic Council, the staff had taken the lead in collecting a fund to pay the expenses of their annual convention this year so that it should be held in Chicago. While the total amount desired was not obtained, the convention has been brought here for March 27-29.

f. Mr. Torkelson, of the Wisconsin State Planning Board, inquired as to the policy of our Commission in connection with the proposed Mississippi River Parkway. It was agreed that the Commission's policy included designation of existing and programmed highways as

units of such a parkway; that the historic and scenic sites along the river, both public and private, should be publicised so that they would be properly appreciated by our citizens and visited by tourists; and that additional park sites, large and small, might be acquired when justified. The ultimate development of the parkway, either by State or Federal authorities, or both, will in any case be a long process. In the mean time, The State Planning staff is preparing material which will be used to publicize the history and scenery of the river and thus attract tourists immediately.

ADJOURNMENT:

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Robert Kingery Chairman	John W. Kapp, Jr. Secretary	H. L. Kellogg Assistant Secretary

hlk:rmh
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ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

NOTES ON RESOURCES AND PLANNING EDUCATION

February 20, 1940

In an attempt to determine how the various studies undertaken by the Commission have been used in schools throughout the state, a questionnaire was sent to 25 teachers in high schools and grade schools, asking them a number of specific questions and requesting suggestions. The teachers selected were among those who had previously written for reports issued by the Commission, for use in teaching.

Sixteen answers were received to the questionnaire. In general, the answers to the specific questions were strikingly similar, although there were some rather wide variations. Twelve of the teachers were teaching high school classes, and four were teaching in grade schools. The reports were used in geography classes in eight of the schools, in civics and social science classes in five schools and in history classes in three schools. Some schools used the material in more than one subject.

Of particular interest is the material presented as a part of a geography course in the senior high school at Quincy. It is named "Geography of National and State Planning" and is taught in the last one-half or one-third of the second semester of geography.

The reports were used as source and reference material and as guides to further study in the fields outlined. They were not directly suitable as text material.

Opinion was unanimous that the material was very valuable for the purposes for which it was used. Maps and charts were particularly helpful, and much of the material and data was not obtainable anywhere else.

The request for suggestions brought a variety of answers. Most teachers thought that similar material should be made available to them, and some suggested that it be brought up to date. Other suggestions were that the material be presented in graphic form by means of maps and charts to make it more understandable. This suggestion was especially important to those teachers with grade school geography classes.

A typical suggestion from a teacher at New Trier High School, Winnetka, states that the material be used in social science classes to analyze resources and trends in Illinois. Another school wished information on the state government, while another was interested in that part of the report relating to housing.

Upon putting together the various points of view of this small but representative group of teachers, it seems indicated that some kind of a course in resources and planning is needed. The Quincy course is a step in this direction. No doubt there are courses taught in high schools throughout the state which deal with the resources, but the planning angle has not been stressed. There seems to be a

movement in the schools to deal with these problems in geography, social science, civics, and history courses. Often the fields overlap and the same subject is taught in different courses. That is, the problems of conservation of resources will be taught in a geography class in one school and in a social science or civics class in another school. There is now no single place for the subject matter of resources and planning.

Another consideration which the survey revealed as important is the necessity of presenting the material in an easily understandable manner. Reports issued by planning bodies are not usually suited for direct use as texts in high schools, and their effectiveness as source and reference material is not increased by presentation of material in tabular form; charts, graphs, and maps are more easily understood and can be as significant as tables. Many planning board reports do make liberal use of charts and maps, and these will be found more suitable for high school use.

An outstanding example of the teaching of planning in public schools has been the presentation of the "Chicago Plan" in high schools and grade schools in Chicago. A special textbook was written for children of grade school age, and the course was taught for many years to the grade level. Later it was advanced to the high school level. The course was very successful in bringing to the future citizens of the city a comprehension of the aims and scope of planning for the city's future.

Because of the necessity of reaching the greatest number of students at a time when they are studying in the fields of government, economics, geography, and history, high school seems the logical place to teach the subject of resources and planning. The importance and relative complexity of the subject make it advisable that it not be taught, except in an introductory manner, in grade schools.

The techniques of planning, and detailed study of resources are courses for the college level. But the relatively few students who are interested in this field, and the competition of the large number of specialized courses found in college curricula, cause college courses, in this field, to reach a comparitively small number of students. The University of Illinois, in their Landscape Architecture Department of the School of Fine and Applied Arts have courses in Municipal Planning and State and Regional Planning, using texts written specifically for the courses. Planning and resources courses should be further extended in colleges and universities, but that alone is not the answer to the problem of education in this field.

The most effective means of teaching the necessity and value of planning for resource conservation is through use of the high school as the place to introduce the subject. Questions of specific procedures, aims, and methods of teaching can be answered only tentatively until more study has been given the problem.

It seems advisable that a standard textbook, written for the course, be provided as soon as possible. The subject can be taught on an experimental basis by using outlines and mimeographed material, supplemented by references selected from the reports issued by national, state, and regional planning bodies. In this manner, techniques can be worked out and the subject matter correlated, thus aiding in the preparation of a text.

With reference to the reports issued by planning bodies as to their suitability for school use, it is noted that they are suitable for reference material for college courses, but not all of them are so adaptable for high school use. The Illinois State Planning Commission has issued some reports that have been of use in high school courses. These include the 1934 summary report, which has been of value because it deals with problems of population, natural resources, transportation, etc. The eight reports on major drainage basins in Illinois can be used to advantage because of the great amount of information they contain concerning the state's resources. The report on parks, parkway , and recreational areas is valuable in that it presents a rather complete recreation plan for the state. There are also certain special reports issued by the Commission which would aid in the study of health, aeronautics, national defense, municipal parks, and local planning and zoning.

The reports issued by the National Resources Planning Board are nationwide in scope, but some treat of specific regions. The only regional report affecting Illinois is that

on the St. Louis Region. Certain water basin reports of the Board are regional in their scope, but they cover the same field as the eight basin reports issued by the state commission. There is no doubt that certain of the Board's reports would be of value as reference material for a high school course, but they are written in a style which is somewhat over the head of the average high school student. Every school library should have a representative group of the reports issued by this board.

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ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

An outline for a high school course in

RESOURCES AND PLANNING

February 20, 1940

The following outline is presented, not as a rigid framework for a course, but as a tentative list of items which should be covered in any study of this type. The historical approach is considered to be a logical one, and it has achieved marked success in presentation of the "Chicago Plan." Not only does it arouse interest in the subject by dramatizing the historical aspects, but it also provides the proper background for discussion of the problems by revealing past mistakes and actions. The presentation seems logical when presented by first giving the historical background, then stating the problems, and finally indicating methods of solution. This approach is the way that a planning body would present the subject; it may require modification to suit educational policies, traditions, and practices.

An Outline for a High School Course in

RESOURCES AND PLANNING

I

Historical Background

1. Description of undeveloped country
    - A. Wealth in forests, minerals, waters, soil, wildlife.
    - B. Character and number of inhabitants.
2. Early settlement and exploitation, 1600-1850
    - A. Colonial period, 1600-1780
      Hunting, trapping, farming, early urban life.
    - B. Early national period, 1780-1850
      Increase in population, westward movements, industrial beginnings, types of transportation, effect on resources.
3. Period of intensive exploitation, 1850-1900
    - A. Industrial expansion
    - B. Changes in transportation
    - C. Immigration and rise of cities
    - D. Effect on natural resources
      Forests, minerals, waters.
4. The movement toward conservation, 1900-1940
    - A. Early indications
    - B. First effective steps
      Establishment of national forests and parks, planning and zoning in cities
    - C. Recent developments
        - 1. Federal government
          Agencies, policies, programs

2. State governments
Agencies, policies, programs

3. Local and private agencies
Programs and policies

II

Specific Problems

1. Population
    - A. Characteristics
    - B. Health
    - C. Public welfare
    - D. Education
    - E. Recreation
    - F. Sanitation
    - G. Housing
    - H. Employment
2. Natural resources
    - A. Agriculture
    - B. Forest resources
    - C. Mineral resources
    - D. Water resources
      Water supply, navigation, flood control.
3. Transportation, communication, and power
    - A. Railways
    - B. Waterways and pipe lines
    - C. Highways

D. Airways

E. Telephone, telegraph, radio

F. Electric power

4. Industry

A. Mass production

B. Small units

5. Public Works

A. Federal

B. State

C. Local

III

Methods of Solution of Problems

1. Need for planning bodies in government.

2. Types of planning bodies.

A. Federal

B. State

C. Local and unofficial

3. Functions of planning bodies.

A. Federal

B. State

C. Local

Planning and zoning.

4. Accomplishments of planning bodies.

A. Federal

B. State

C. Local

5. Relationship of planning bodies to other governmental agencies.

6. Relationship of the citizen to planning bodies.

Material For Source and Reference

Illinois State Planning Commission.

Progress report of 1934

The eight water basin reports

Park, Parkway, and Recreational Area Plan

Municipal Parks and Playgrounds in Illinois

Civil Aeronautics in Illinois

Infant Mortality in Illinois

Looking Ahead with Illinois Cities and Villages

National Resources Planning Board

Pamphlets on Resources and Planning (10)

Our Cities, Their Role in the National Economy

Progress Report, 1939

Regional Plan, Part II -- St. Louis Basin.

Other Federal and State Departments have material dealing with their specific phase of resource management.

TEXT

Mimeographed notes could be used at first. A new text, written for the course, would be the proper medium of teaching the course. Such a text could deal with the entire North-Central Region or could be written for state use only.

PROJECT SPONSORSHIP FOR W.P.A.

1. Composite Projects.

These projects are set up under our sponsorship, at the request of W.P.A. to enable a number of municipalities to operate under one project setup, thus reducing overhead expense and making it practical to render service not otherwise possible. The municipalities desiring the service act as cosponsors and provide the sponsor contribution required for their part of the operation.

Our responsibility is: to check the procedure set up; to obtain approval of the procedure from the municipal and other appropriate agencies; to see that suitable supervisors are appointed; to check reports of progress from each unit to see that adequate results are obtained.

A. Tabulate, index, and transcribe ordinances, amendments, and special resolutions, under the direction of the city clerk or city attorney. Cook County only.

Units completed or now in operation:

Blue Island
Brookfield
Forest Park
Harvey
Kenilworth
Palatine
Western Springs

B. Project similar to A. Statewide, except Cook County.

Units completed or now in operation:

Aurora
Belleville
Carrollton
East Alton
Edwardsville
Girard
Jerseyville
Litchfield
Lockport
Pinckneyville
Princeville
Taylorville

C. Rehabilitation of public record of municipalities. Statewide. Project approved February 21, 1940, with some revision of procedure directed. Operation to begin about April 1.

D. Install card file record of payments received on special assessments and of payments made on special assessment bonds. Project application submitted to Washington.

E. Card file and map record showing real property improvements. Cook County only. Application in; not yet approved.

2. Project at University of Chicago.

As previously reported, this project covers a detailed study of the population in the Chicago Region. Partial report in the form of an analysis of the various community centers in the city of Chicago has been published. Statistical work has been completed for the balance of the report, and textual description and analysis are being prepared. Sponsor contribution has been furnished by the University, which not being tax supported could not sponsor the project.

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A PEOPLE'S PARKWAY from the PIONEER'S PATH

On March 2, 1541, Hernando DeSoto, Spanish explorer and soldier of fortune, became the first white man ever to view the turbulent expanse of the Mississippi River.

Now almost four hundred years later it is the hope of the ten states bordering the river in its 2,000-mile course from Lake Itasco to the Gulf of Mexico that in the spring of 1941 the first stretches of a National Mississippi River Parkway may be dedicated as a part of the DeSoto Quadricentennial Celebration.

Pending before the national Congress are bills providing for the authority to survey, study and estimate cost of a parkway to [illegible] of the nation, it is now proposed that a scenic parkway be constructed to provide for the growing needs of millions of modern Americans. Speeding along in streamlined automobiles over the same route followed by their ancestors they would rediscover the true beauty and charm of a countryside which so amazed DeSoto and Marquette.

The twentieth century parkway pioneers would route an increasing army of visitors through the most beautiful and varied spots of the scenic wanderland which extends the entire length of the valley.

Minnesota, the land of lakes in which the Father of Waters has its origin; Wisconsin, rich dairying country; Iowa, in the heart of the wheat belt; Illinois, with its prosperous cities and farms; Missouri, famed in Mark Twain's immortal stories; Kentucky, state renowned for its fine race horses; Tennessee, gateway to the deep South; Arkansas, with its mountain parks; Louisiana, the Evange-

before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, Hernando DeSoto came upon the Father of Waters somewhere in the northeast corner of the present state of Mississippi. In the latter half of the seventeenth century Father Marquette and the trader Joliet descended the Mississippi from French Canada; and in 1682 Robert Cavalier, Sieur de la Salle, followed the course of the river to its mouth and claimed the whole valley for his king.

When, after 1763, the English burst through the eastern mountain passes to enter the great basin of the Mississippi, they found this great travel route already formed for them by nature.

The river itself, ever-widening as it sweeps serenely down the valley, will offer much of romance to the visitor as he travels from 30,000-acre Itasco State Park in Minnesota to the Chalmette battlefield below New Orleans.

Appealing to the motorist who would make the long swing down the valley is the provision of parkway advocates that the new scenic view-way would be open only to passenger traffic and would be administered as a park rather than as a commercial highway.

Declares the Parkway Planning Committee: "We Valley folk who have assisted and supported these many years the balance of the nation in evolving various other national parks and parkways, will gain their cooperation for this worthy project. It is timely. It is a natural parkway route. It would provide constructive employment of everlasting value. It is economically sound and socially desirable. It is modern re-pioneering."

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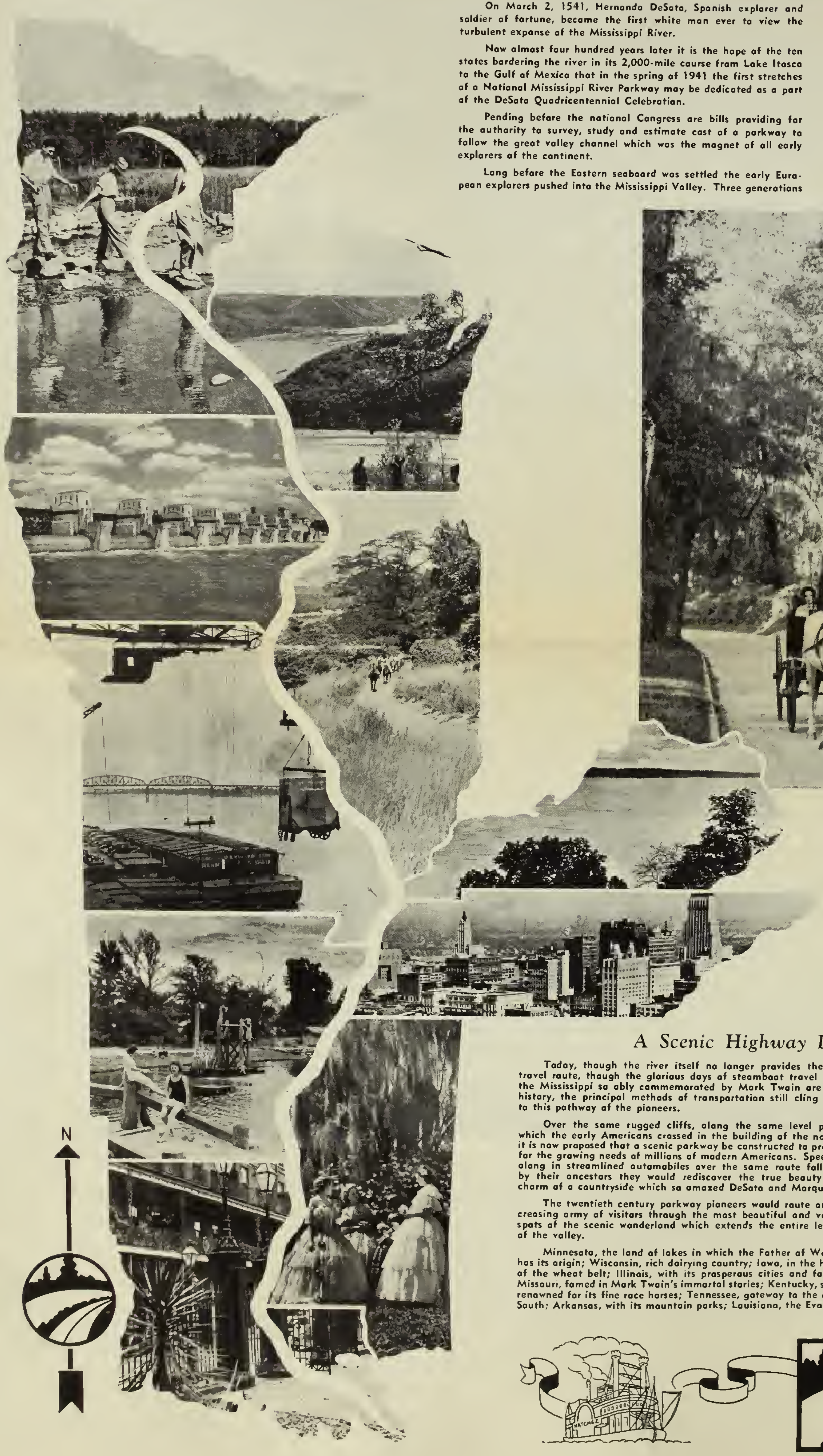
Pending before the national Congress are bills providing for the authority to survey, study and estimate cost of a parkway to follow the great valley channel which was the magnet of all early explorers of the continent.

Long before the Eastern seaboard was settled the early European explorers pushed into the Mississippi Valley. Three generations before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, Hernando DeSoto came upon the Father of Waters somewhere in the northeast corner of the present state of Mississippi. In the latter half of the seventeenth century Father Marquette and the trader Joliet descended the Mississippi from French Canada; and in 1682 Robert Cavalier, Sieur de la Salle, followed the course of the river to its mouth and claimed the whole valley for his king.

When, after 1763, the English burst through the eastern mountain passes to enter the great basin of the Mississippi, they found this great travel route already formed for them by nature.

Building a new empire through the ease with which it enabled men to travel southward, the Mississippi River inspired the young United States government in 1803 to purchase half a continent to serve as the heart of a new nation.



ABOVE—Typical of vistas along the proposed National Mississippi River Parkway are broad paved highways winding their way through avenues of moss-hung oaks in the old Deep South.

MAP—left to right, top to bottom—At the headwaters of the Mississippi River in Itasca Lake Park, Minnesota, the river is but a small creek crossed by stepping stones. From Brady's Bluff in Wisconsin may be seen the juncture of the Trempealeau River and the mighty Mississippi. The new roller dam at Davenport, Iowa, is one of twenty-four now completed along the upper reaches of the river. Visitors to Pere Marquette State Park near Grafton, Illinois, enjoy horseback riding along riverfront trails. At St. Louis, Missouri, electric cranes load cargo on barges which have replaced the paddle-wheel steamer. The Father of Waters rolls majestically past Kentucky shores. Memphis, gateway to the deep South, imposingly overlooks the Mississippi from high Tennessee bluffs. Bathers enjoy an afternoon's fun at an Arkansas state park near the river. The old South lives again during the annual pilgrimages at Natchez, Mississippi. "America's most interesting city," New Orleans, Louisiana, is famed for its beautiful wrought-iron gateways.

A Scenic Highway Down the Channel of Empires

Today, though the river itself no longer provides the sole travel route, though the glorious days of steamboat travel down the Mississippi so ably commemorated by Mark Twain are past history, the principal methods of transportation still cling close to this pathway of the pioneers.

Over the same rugged cliffs, along the same level plains which the early Americans crossed in the building of the nation, it is now proposed that a scenic parkway be constructed to provide for the growing needs of millions of modern Americans. Speeding along in streamlined automobiles over the same route followed by their ancestors they would rediscover the true beauty and charm of a countryside which so amazed DeSoto and Marquette.

The twentieth century parkway pioneers would route an increasing army of visitors through the most beautiful and varied spots of the scenic wonderland which extends the entire length of the valley.

Minnesota, the land of lakes in which the Father of Waters has its origin; Wisconsin, rich dairying country; Iowa, in the heart of the wheat belt; Illinois, with its prosperous cities and farms; Missouri, famed in Mark Twain's immortal stories; Kentucky, state renowned for its fine race horses; Tennessee, gateway to the deep South; Arkansas, with its mountain parks; Louisiana, the Evangeline state; and Mississippi, where antebellum splendor still prevails—each offers to the sightseer new and different vistas.

Great cities would lend variety to the peaceful agricultural scenes along the river. Corn and wheat farms of the Middle West would provide welcome contrast to the spreading cotton plantations of the deep South.

The river itself, ever-widening as it sweeps serenely down the valley, will offer much of romance to the visitor as he travels from 30,000-acre Itasca State Park in Minnesota to the Chalmette battlefield below New Orleans.

Appealing to the motorist who would make the long swing down the valley is the provision of parkway advocates that the new scenic view-way would be open only to passenger traffic and would be administered as a park rather than as a commercial highway.

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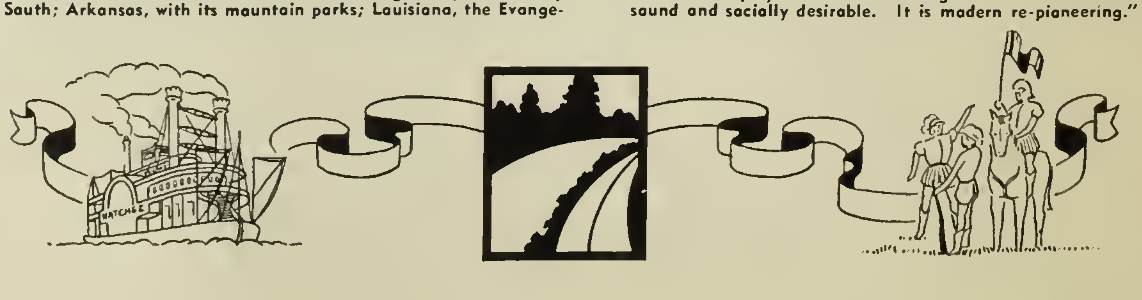


MINUTES OF THE MEETING

of the

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Union League Club Chicago

August 8, 1940

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Kingery, at 10:30 a.m.

Present:

Chairman:	Robert Kingery
Vice Chairman:	M. M. Baker
Members:	D. H. Burnham Charles P. Casey Dr. N. S. Davis, III Dr. M. M. Leighton Dean Rexford Newcomb Barney Thompson Walter W. Wheatley
Regional Counselor:	Lawrence V. Sheridan
State Planning Engineer:	Henry L. Kellogg
Absent:	A. L. Bowen Dr. Frank J. Jirka Emmett P. Griffin Verne E. Joy Edward L. Karraker John W. Kapp, Jr. Ernst Lieberman Frank M. Lindsay J. H. Lloyd Walter W. McLaughlin B. F. Stein

I. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING:

A motion was made by Dr. Davis that the minutes of the previous meeting, held on March 22, 1940, be approved without reading in the form in which they had previously been distributed to the members of the Commission. Motion carried.

II. REPORTS:

A. Three Navigation Projects:

1. Chain of Rocks Canal: The plan proposed by the Missouri Committee was that the navigation difficulties at the Chain of Rocks reach of the Mississippi River should be corrected by excavating a new channel east of Mosenthein Island (shown in red on the attached map) using the excavated material for filling the old channel and raising the elevation of the island to form an area for an airport and a recreational development (cross hatched in red on the map.) The War Department, however, recommended that the navigation needs be met by constructing a canal east of Chouteau and Cabaret islands (shown in green on the map), leaving the main channel of the river as at present.

The Missouri plan contempleted further that the two states should set up an improvement authority which should obtain the reversal of the War Department plan in favor of the channel excavation (in red on the map). Should the War Department canal plan (in green on the map) prevail, the authority would attempt to put through the original Mosenthien Island plan after completion of the canal.

Governor Horner had requested the Planning Commission to represent Illinois in the discussions, and the Executive Committee had met with the Missouri group on January 4, and March 8, 1940. At the last meeting it was agreed that the two staffs, under William Anderson of the Missouri Planning Board and Colonel Kellogg of ours, should prepare further studies in sketch form of all the area west of the proposed canal, the base map to be prepared by

Mr. Anderson. To date, no copies of the map have been received from the Missouri Commission. In the meantime, both groups had agreed to endorse the War Department's plans for the canal for the requirements of navigation.

It was agreed, without a motion, that Colonel Kellogg should jog Mr. Anderson and renew the offer of cooperation in making the sketches.

2. Calumet-Sag Channel: Mr. Kingery stated that the U. S. Corps of Engineers had selected the Calumet-Sag Channel as the ultimate connection between the Illinois Waterway and Lake Michigan. The cost of remodeling bridges over the main drainage canal through Chicago makes that route uneconomic.

3. Calumet Harbor: This unit was to be the filling in of a gap in the breakwater opposite South Chicago, to reduce currents and better the navigation conditions at this industrial harbor.

All three projects had been incorporated in the Rivers and Harbors bill which was passed by the present Congress, but vetoed by the President because the bill did not contain features bearing upon national defense.

Dr. Leighton stated that the Geological Survey had completed new geological survey maps of the Chicago region, and that they are ready for printing. They are especially useful in showing the locations and conditions surrounding the above proposed waterway improvements.

6. Survey of Park Maintenance Costs: A sample was shown of the summary sheet of park operating costs, prepared by the

Midwest Institute of Park Executives, the Chicago Regional Planning Association, and the State Planning Commission, and sent out by the Commission to forty regularly organized park districts of Illinois, outside the Chicago area. Returns from seven have been received to data. Through the cooperation of A. D. McLarty, Executive Vice President of the Illinois Association of Park Districts, a summary report of findings will be made at the September meeting of that association. In order to assist all park officials in assembling a fuller knowledge of municipal park acreages and their maintenance and operation costs, specific figures were sought to show accurately the cost per acre per year, and per capita per year. No standards of operating and maintenance costs are sought, each municipality having many variations, but the knowledge of the costs of maintaining facilities, such as swimming pools, golf courses, and conservatories, as well as of lawns, trees, etc., has already been very useful to park executives of the Chicago region, where such figures have been assembled for two years now. The collection of similar figures is going forward throughout Wisconsin and, when returns from park districts have been compiled, other municipalities having parks, but no park district organization, will be solicited for similar information.

C. Proposed Conservation of Oil in Illinois: Copy of the letter sent Governor Horner last year by the Commission, calling attention to the waste of gas, and unregulated oil production in the Southern Illinois oil fields was reviewed. Legislation was recommended, but none has yet been adopted. Whether or not to renew such a recommendation was discussed.

Dr. Leighton mentioned a report on oil and gas in Illinois which he had been directed to prepare for the Board of Natural Resources and Conservation, and which will be ready early in September. The most recent data will be embodied in this report. Significant changes in the oil situation in the past year are:

1. Illinois is now third in rank of producing states.
2. More gas is being wasted than last year.
3. Over 9,000 new wells have been drilled since 1937.
4. Production from individual wells is declining.
5. Output is close to the peak, unless large discoveries are made in the St. Peter formation or elsewhere.

This report would be of use in drawing up recommendations.

Mr. Casey suggested that recommendations be made more specific than those in the previous letter to the Governor, provided pertinent facts are at hand before worthwhile recommendations are drawn. No one present had knowledge of any conclusions by the special commission which was appointed by the legislature to investigate the oil problem and bring in a report to the next regular session.

It was decided, without formal action, that Colonel Kellogg should get in touch with the special commission on oil legislation, and the data in Dr. Leighton's forthcoming report, and be prepared to present recommendations to the next meeting of the Commission.

D. Ohio Valley Pollution Compact: Attention was called to a letter from Mr. F. H. Waring, Secretary of the Commission on Stream Pollution in the Ohio River Valley, reporting progress in

ratification of the pollution compact by the various states. Six states have ratified the compact, Ohio and West Virginia with reservations. The reservations stipulate that Pennsylvania, New York, and Virginia must ratify the compact before it becomes effective in Ohio and West Virginia. Up to the present, Pennsylvania has not acted, but the compact was granted in a bill passed, and signed by the President on July 11, 1940.

The compact was the outgrowth of cooperation between the sanitary engineers of the various states and has been furthered by the Council of State Governments.

Mr. Kingery remarked that, while Illinois has been happy to cooperate with the other states and adopted the compact without reservation, it had been unnecessary as far as Illinois was concerned, because of the vigorous program of pollution abatement already under way. No serious difficulty was encountered in Illinois in curbing industrial pollution, as the Sanitary Water Board has the necessary powers.

E. Champaign County Historical Map: A map showing historic sites and points of interest in Champaign County was displayed. Dean Newcomb explained some of the features of the map which was drawn under the direction os Prof. Karl B. Lohmann, Department of Landscape Architecture, University of Illinois.

It was recalled that the Commission had prepared a map of the Ozarks region detailing scenic and historic sites, which is of considerable value to those interested in the region. Discussion continued on the desirability of preparing similar historical

maps for other counties or sections of the State. Their value lies in the preserving of historical lore, which while now available, will be forgotten with the passing of time.

Dr. Leighton called attention to a state atlas being prepared by the Geological Survey in cooperation with the Chicago Geographical Society. The atlas will show existing industries, soils, physiography, but will not have historical data; it is for use by teachers as source material on Illinois.

The discussion continued on methods of preparing maps, and the type of data they should contain. Mention was made of the Illinois Guide Book prepared by WPA, the County Historical Records surveys, and the interest of the Illinois State Historical Society.

It was decided, without a motion, that the attention of other counties should be called to the Champaign County historical map, and that they be urged to prepare similar maps, through suitable local channels. These channels might be local county historical societies, local high schools, or local work-relief projects. The question will also be discussed with Mr. Paul Angle, of the State Historical Society, and the possibility of a state-wide WPA project to carry on the work will be explored.

F. National Defense Activities: It was reported that the Illinois Development Council, among others, had requested certain information from the Commission in connection with national defense. Specifically requested were data on federally owned property, submarginal lands, water supplies, population, and contour of land. The information was available in the offices of the Commission, and the requests were filled.

G. Airport Program: Three maps showing the present status of airports in Illinois and plans for expansion were examined. Data for two of the maps were furnished by the Illinois Aeronautics Commission, and the third map, a study of radial pick-up routes, was prepared by the staff of the Planning Commission. It was explained that one possible further development in air travel would be along the lines of these radial routes which collect passengers and mail from subsidiary cities for connection with main line travel routes at Chicago, St. Louis, and Rock Island.

H. Persons on Public Assistance: Also examined were two maps showing trend in numbers of people receiving public assistance in the state from March, 1939, to March, 1940. Revealed was the fact that, while conditions in the Chicago area were improving, the southern third of the state shows no comparable improvement.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The meeting was resumed at 1:40 p.m., and Mr. Lawrence V. Sheridan, Regional Counselor of the National Resources Planning Board, was introduced.

III. COOPERATION WITH FEDERAL PROGRAMS:

A. Regional Plan: Mr. Sheridan outlined his ideas on the broad objectives of a regional plan for the middlewest region.

Recent meetings of the regional directors of the National Resources Planning Board resulted in a decision to prepare a regional development plan, the outline of which is to be submitted by August 15. Mr. Sheridan requested the help of the State Planning Commission in preparing such an outline and in expanding it into a regional development plan. A sixteen-point program prepared by Mr. Sheridan's office last Spring was suggested by him as a likely beginning. Suggested additions to this sixteen-point program prepared by the staff of the Commission were presented to Mr. Sheridan.

Human resources of skilled man-power were then discussed. Dr. Leighton stressed the point that Illinois has no vacational training for miners, and that the Illinois Miner's Institute is cooperating with the State Board for Vocational Education in setting up such training.

Dean Newcomb expressed the opinion that Illinois is behind other states in training youth for life, as over three-fourths of high school students do not go to college. Vocational institutes adapted to local needs are desirable.

Mr. Baker emphasized that industry must take more of the responsibility of training the workers on the job, so that skills will not be lost.

Mr. Kingery summed up the discussion by stating that human resources as well as physical resources must be recognized in making a development plan for the region, and suggested that any such plan have embodied in it statements dealing with the training of workers and the conservation of skills.

B. FEDERAL PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM: Mr. Sheridan then explained the task of the National Resources Planning Board in setting up a six-year program of federal public works. He asked the cooperation of the Planning Commission in selection of meritorious projects and remarked that there is opportunity for one state in the region to set up a six-year program of local public construction with federal consulting aid.

Attention was called to the table of federal expenditure in Illinois for the fiscal year 1939, which is attached. Over 300 millions were spent in that year, and over 100 millions loaned directly. The trend of federal expenditures in the state was shown to be upward.

IV. OTHER PROPOSALS:

A. State Administrative Policies: Mr. Kingery suggested that the Planning Commission could be useful during the period of a change in state administration by submitting outlines of basic departmental policies of the present administration which should be retained.

As an example, he read a statement of desirable highway policies to be followed in the future by the Division of Highways.

The question was raised whether such recommendations of policy came within the scope of the Planning Commission's activities. The Planning Commission Act was read, and the consensus was that the Commission had the necessary authority.

Mr. Casey suggested that, if such statements were to be prepared, all appropriate departments be covered and not just one or two. He also suggested that the expressions of policy be submitted to the present Governor, either in September or October.

After further discussion it was agreed without a motion that, with the cooperation of the various state departments, expressions of policy be drawn up, between now and October 1. These statements would then be submitted to the Commission at its next meeting, reviewed, and as finally approved, submitted immediately to the Governor.

B. Proposed Amendments to City Planning Enabling Act: Attention was called to the report of the Committee on City Planning and Zoning Legislation appointed at the 1938 Planning Conference. Inasmuch as Mr. Frank M. Lindsay, who is much interested, was not present, and a question arose as to the advisability of some of the recommendations, it was moved that action be deferred until the next meeting. Motion was seconded and adopted.

C. Municipal Building Codes: The problem of building codes for small cities was brought up. While there are a number of model building codes in existence, in order to adopt them it is necessary for the city to publish the codes, which entails considerable expense. The question was raised whether cities could adopt codes by reference, thus saving the printing expense. Mr. Kingery suggested that more information be gathered on the subject before definite action be taken.

D. Amendments to State Planning Act: A proposed amendment to the State Planning Act was read, in which provision is made for appointment of members for definite terms, staggered so that five new members are appointed each year. Mr. Kingery stated that when commissions are appointed with no fixed terms, it is customary for the commissioners to tender their resignations when a new Governor takes office. With fixed terms, the work of the Commission would have continuity, and such wholesale resignation would be avoided. After some discussion, it was decided, without a motion, to bring the matter to the attention of the next Governor and let him decide:

1. If an amendment to the Act is needed.
2. If staggered terms could be set by the Governor, without changing the act.
3. Should an amendment be desired, whether it should include provision for appointment of the Chairman by the Governor.

E. Membership in American Academy of Political and Social Science: It was moved by Mr. Casey, and seconded by Mr. Thompson, that the Commission take out membership, in the name of Colonel Kellogg, State Planning Engineer, in the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Motion carried. Membership in the society entitles members to receive, free of charge, books and publications of the society.

V. LETTER TO GOVERNOR HORNER:

It was moved by Mr. Thompson, and carried unanimously, that the Chairman of the Commission write a letter to the Governor expressing the Commission's appreciation of the Governor's interest in its work, and the members' wish for his speedy recovery. Copy of the letter is attached. (not attached)

VI. ADJOURNMENT:

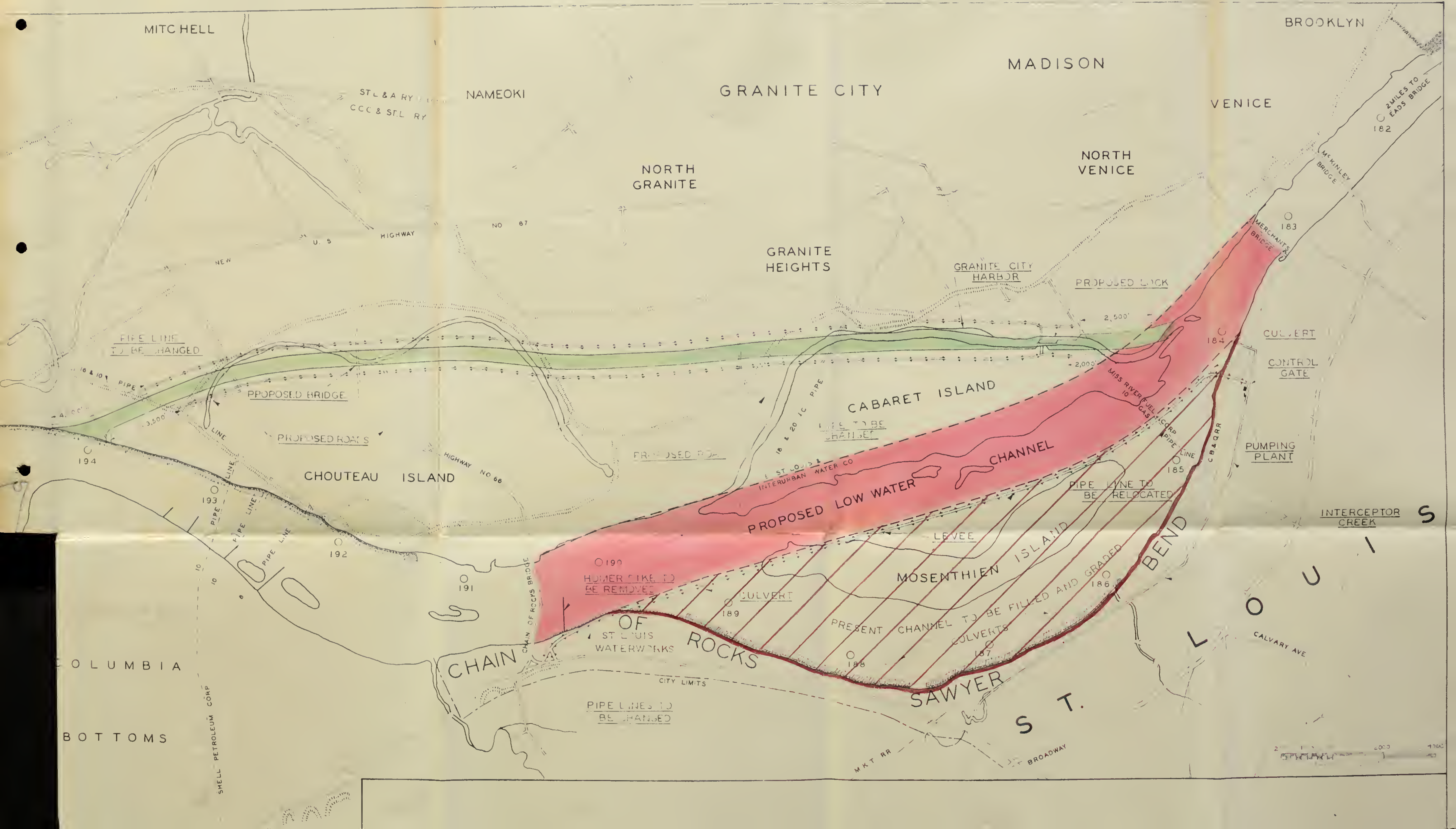
After several favorable expressions by the members of the way the meetings are conducted, there being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 3:55 p.m.

Robert Kingery	John W. Kapp, Jr.	Henry L. Kellogg
Chairman	Secretary	Assistant Secretary

lk:rmh

CITY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY



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STATE COMMISSION ON STREAM POLLUTION
IN
OHIO RIVER VALLEY

March 21, 1940

Col. H. L. Kellogg,
State Planning Engineer,
Illinois State Planning Commission,
Springfield, Illinois.

Dear Sir:-

At the request of Chairman W. F. Wiley this letter is being directed to members of the delegations or their representatives that served in the preparation of the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact. The writer, as secretary, has been requested from time to time to keep posted those who had a part in the preparation of the proposed compact and those who are interested in its progress.

For the information of all concerned, the following is the status of the actions by the several states. Six states have adopted legislation embodying the compact. Two states included reservations and four states adopted without reservations. These states are shown below, arranged in the order of adoption.

State	Date of Adoption	Reservations
Indiana	March 4, 1939	No
West Virginia	March 11, 1939	Yes
Ohio	May 29, 1939	Yes
New York	June 8, 1939	No
Illinois	July 22, 1939	No
Kentucky	March 16, 1940	No

Your attention is particularly invited to the fact that Kentucky is the most recent state to adopt the compact, having done so without any reservations.

For those who may not have received the notification of last year the following additional information is given. The reservations mentioned in the actions of Ohio and West Virginia are - (1) Ohio provided that the compact would not go into effect in so far as it was concerned unless the compact

was adopted by West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York. Therefore, Ohio cannot be considered to have adopted the compact entirely until Pennsylvania's consent to the compact is obtained. (West Virginia and New York already have adopted the compact). (2) West Virginia provided that the compact would not go into effect in so far as it was concerned unless the compact was adopted by Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Virginia. This means that West Virginia cannot be considered to have adopted the compact fully until both Pennsylvania and Virginia have adopted the compact. (Ohio and New York have already adopted the compact).

For your further information, efforts have been made on the part of the Commission to obtain the consent of both Pennsylvania and Virginia. (1) Pennsylvania considered the legislation during the last two weeks of its legislative session in 1939 just before adjourning on May 29th. The bill embodying the compact was passed by the House of Representatives by a unanimous vote but it did not get out of the committee of the Senate before adjournment. As far as Pennsylvania is concerned, the matter must be brought up anew at its next session which will not be until January, 1941, unless a special session is called during the remainder of 1940. (2) The Virginia Legislature adjourned its regular session of 1940 two weeks ago without having considered the matter of adopting the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact.

Another communication will be issued whenever any change in the above situation may develop.

Yours truly,

/s/ F. H. Waring

F. H. Waring,
Secretary.

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4/21/41

OHIO RIVER VALLEY WATER SANITATION COMPACT

The following announcement is contained in the weekly summary of Federal Legislation relating to National Resources Planning Board activities for week ending July 13, 1940:

> S.-3617 - A bill granting Congressional consent and approval to an interstate compact relating to the control and reduction of pollution in the Ohio River Drainage Basin, has been signed by the President on July 11, 1940, and is designated as Public Law No. 739.

However this was merely done in advance prior to the ratification by Pennsylvania but actually the Compact can not be enforced until five states unqualifyingly ratify it. At present New York, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois are the only states that have unconditionally ratified this Compact and when Pennsylvania ratifies it it will automatically be ratified by West Virginia and Ohio. In other words the key to the situation is the ratification of it by Pennsylvania and until that time it will not be operative.

C
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National Resources Planning Board
Field Office
Carew Tower

Cincinnati, Ohio

June 24, 1940

Mr. Robert Kingery, Chairman
Chicago Regional Association
Burnham Building
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Kingery:

When I was in Washington recently we had the opportunity of discussing with various members of the staff of the National Resources Planning Board the scope of the program for the next fiscal year. This program will revolve primarily around two particular activities. One of these is the preparation during the next four or five months of a preliminary statement of a regional plan for each of the nine regions of the National Resources Planning Board. This, to a considerable extent, will be an expansion of the program which we developed several months ago of desirable goals or aims for our region. In developing this statement of a regional plan, it is not the intention, of course, to prepare blueprints but to develop:

1. A statement of regional needs.
2. What is being done about them now by various agencies.
3. Plans which are in existence or need to be developed to meet these needs.

If we are able to prepare a strong preliminary statement of a regional plan, we can develop it from year to year as our knowledge of planning needs of the region develops.

In this endeavor we will need the assistance of the state planning boards and their advice as to what would properly be included in such a plan. In advising us the state planning agencies will undoubtedly wish to enlist the cooperation of various state and local agencies.

The second endeavor during the next six months will be the development of the six-year program of Federal Public Works. We will receive very shortly a list of authorized and recommended Federal public works projects from the various Federal construction agencies. This will include only those projects to be constructed entirely with Federal funds and will not include Federal aid projects or those of the relief agencies. It will be necessary for us to review these projects and in this endeavor we will need the cooperation of the drainage basin committees on water projects and of the state planning agencies on other Federal projects. The procedures which have been developed will make it easier year after year to prepare this Federal public works program properly and based upon sound advice. It may be stated in this regard that there will be close cooperation between the National Resources Planning Board and the Bureau of the Budget in developing the six-year program, which may

be illustrated as a span resting upon the planning agency at one end and the budget at the other.

I know you will also be interested in knowing that Mr. Frank Herring, Executive Director of the American Public Works Association, has been selected as the Assistant Director of the National Resources Planning Board in charge of the Public Works Division which will not only be concerned with the Federal program of public works but will also work with the state planning agencies in developing demonstrations of public works programming procedure in the states and local governments. A limited number of states and cities may take advantage of the opportunity to develop such demonstrations and there are limited funds in our new budget for furnishing consulting services in such demonstrations to those states or cities which can set up a local staff that the consultant may assist.

I am particularly anxious to have some of these demonstrations carried on in Region 4. As you probably know, we had such a project in Kalamazoo, Michigan last year. If the Illinois State Planning Commission would be interested either in carrying out a state demonstration of public works programming or carrying out a similar endeavor in one of the cities of the State, I would certainly be glad to be advised and we could arrange to discuss such a proposal with Mr. Herring at an early date.

Awaiting your advice and suggestions, I am,

Sincerely yours,

L. V. Sheridan
Counselor
Region 4

LVS:HNB

cc: Mr. Miller

P. S.: Our Regional Office is moving to Indianapolis. Mail should now be addressed to 528 United States Court House and Post Office, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Region 4

A PROGRAM FOR WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, OHIO, KENTUCKY, WEST VIRGINIA

1. Reforestation of one-third of the Region.

   This amounts to about 64,000,000 acres, with 30,000,000 acres of the forests in public ownership, managed and operated in a manner contributing to rural employment, a higher level of community income, and the conservation of water resources and soils.

2. Develop a permanent and profitable live stock industry.

   This must be supported by improved and non-eroding pastures, in the mountainous and rough land of the Ohio Valley, supplemented by winter feed produced by intensive cropping of the limited areas of adjacent good farm lands.

3. Produce greater agricultural income by complete adoption of adequate soil conservation and management practices.

   This must be accompanied by reduced tenancy and the greater competency of remaining tenants on the 65,000,000 acres of superior crop land and 48,000,000 acres of pasture of the corn belt and adjacent areas, which areas, even though 80 percent of the farms are now losing fertility and top soil by erosion and unwise cropping, now produce one-fifth of our national agricultural income.

4. Improve subsistence status of individual farmers in the cut-over region of Wisconsin and Michigan.

   This must be based upon the increase of crop acres for each farm on well-located good land in this area which now has 13,500,000 acres in farms and only 4,600,000 acres of crop land.

5. Afford all isolated settlers and farmers on poor land a chance to locate on better land offering greater opportunities for income.

   Thus will be eliminated the necessity for maintaining roads, schools and governmental services occasioned by scattered settlement which now place unwarranted burdens upon local and state governments.

6. Provide adequate water supply for industry and future rural, urban, recreational and wild life uses.

   This can be accomplished by:
   - a. Storage reservoirs in the upper watersheds, of which 3,000,000 acre feet of storage would be required in West Virginia alone to supplement 2,000,000 acre feet of storage in the proposed flood control reservoirs;
   - b. Stabilization of lake swamp levels such as the lakes of Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana and the Kankakee and Horicon Marshes;
   - c. Intelligent management of forests and soils to promote infiltration;
   - d. Elimination of municipal, industrial and acid mine pollution.

7. Eliminate much of the flood hazards in the Ohio Valley and in the Mississippi basin.

   This can be done by completion of selected flood control reservoirs of ample storage capacity of the Corps of Engineers flood control plan, taking full advantage of possibilities for power, recreation, low flow control and other related uses, the removal of human habitations from flood plains wherever possible and the construction of protection works where clearing of the flood plains is impractical.

8. Analyze economic problems involved in the strip mining of coal.

   Adequate control must be maintained over strip mining of coal in good agricultural lands which will insure the conservation and prevent the further uneconomic destruction of agricultural resources, such as has taken place in Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

9. Regulate oil and gas production.

   Such regulation must be in the interest of eliminating the wasteful exploitation of these irreplaceable resources.

10. Establish many more public recreation areas in the vicinity of the large population centers of the Region.

    This would involve acquisition of outstanding scenic and historic areas, establishment of parkways along the principal streams, combining river forests and scenic drives connecting state parks and population centers, and recreation areas along the shores of the Great Lakes and inland lakes, in accordance with recommendations of the National Park Service and Conservation Departments.

11. Develop all forms of transport to serve the needs of the Region.

This will involve:

a. Adequate direct highways between population centers such as the proposed super-highway from Chicago to Detroit;
b. Elimination of railroad grade crossings on principal highways and unnecessary railroad grade crossings on minor roads;
c. Preservation of railroad resources of the Region;
d. Development of an airport program as a basis for air service growth.

12. Improve facilities for meeting the wants of tourists along highways and in recreational areas.

This will involve services to recreational visitors thus providing opportunities for increased local income.

13. Develop new industries.

These must be located where employment opportunities are otherwise small and be of types appropriate to existing or potential skills of available labor and available natural resources of raw materials, fuel or power, especially in the cut-over regions of Wisconsin and Michigan, the mountains of Kentucky and West Virginia and the submarginal land areas of the Region.

14. Restore the fisheries industry of the Great Lakes.

This will necessitate the enforcement of regulations mutually agreed upon by the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, and the Dominion of Canada.

15. Establish a land use policy in urban-rural fringe areas surrounding cities.

Such policy is exemplified in complete neighborhood unit developments of 160 acres or larger as parts of comprehensive plans providing for residential, business, industrial, transportation, recreation, agricultural and other appropriate uses and facilities.

16. Rehabilitate blighted areas of our cities.

Such rehabilitated developments must be brought about by complete replanning and reconstruction of selected existing blighted areas in cities of the Region. These cities have a population of more than 18,000,000 or sixty percent of the total for the Region. This will involve rearrangement of streets and building sites and the construction of harmonious groups of dwelling units and related uses.

August 1, 1940

The following is a list of points covering aspects of certain Regional problems of particular significance in Illinois. These points are proposed as additions to or elaborations of the 16 points in the Program for Region 4.

1. Navigation

A suggested addition to Point No. 11 is as follows: That the Inland Waterway System as now planned should be completed.

2. Industries

A revision of Point No. 13 is suggested to specify that an additional region badly in need of industries is the Ozark Uplift area of Southern Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.

3. Basic Hydrological Data

In order to plan intelligently for the best use of the water resources, much additional data are needed on stream flow, precipitation, and infiltration. For this reason, stream-gaging, precipitation and evaporation stations and observation wells should be constructed where recommended by the United States Geological Survey and the state surveys.

4. Topographic and Geologic Mapping

The topographic and geologic maps as prepared by the United States and state geological surveys are necessary for land use and other resource planning. Such maps

are not available at present for all areas, and the series of maps should be completed as quickly as possible.

5. Forestation

Point No. 1 of the 16-point program recommends the reforestation of one-third of the land of the Region. Suggested methods are:

> In the region of uniformly good agricultural land, such as Central and Northern Illinois and Indiana and Southern Wisconsin, emphasis should be placed on farm woodlot management, community and county forests and forestways along streams.
>
> In the submarginal land regions, such as the Ozark Uplift, emphasis should be placed on the development of larger areas in county, state, and National forest units as well as large farm forestlands.

6. Local Planning and Zoning

Points No. 15 and 16 call attention to land-use policies for urban-rural fringes, and the rebuilding of blighted areas in cities. Local planning and zoning by municipalities, counties, and regions must be used to attack these problems. In addition, local planning and zoning should be encouraged everywhere as a means of guiding and protecting the growth of municipalities of all sizes.

7. Housing

Although the housing problem is most acute in blighted areas of large cities, it also exists in smaller communities and in rural areas in large degree. Although

much renovation and new building has resulted from federal loan activities, depreciation cuts into the gains. For this reason, greater activity in residential building and improvement is desirable to raise standards of housing in areas not considered "blighted."

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LOANS, EXPENDITURES, AND INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS

of the

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN ILLINOIS

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1939 1.2/

1. GRANTS, PAYMENTS OR EXPENDITURES

Agricultural Adjustment Administration	$ 20,804,363
Farm Security Administration	878,821
Soil Conservation Service	328,178
Land Utilization Program	683,560
*Agricultural Experiment Station	165,894
*Agricultural Extension Work	550,835
*Colleges, Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	163,317
*Forest funds	6,669
Forest Service (Roads)	29,020
*Public Roads Administration (Highways and Grade Crossing)	8,467,905
Civilian Conservation Corps	8,063,142
Indian Service – CCC work	1,440
Public Buildings – Treasury Department	2,022,949
*Public Works Admin. Non-federal projects	21,860,542
Public Works Admin. Federal projects	5,504,052
Public Works Admin. Housing (now USHA)	248,367
*Work Projects Administration	177,837,448
National Youth Administration	4,355,539
*Social Security Act	15,426,195
Rivers, Harbors and Flood Control	9,192,648
*Vocational Education and Rehabilitation	1,074,693
*United States Employment Service	625,858
*State Home for Soldiers and Sailors	72,955
Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation b/	12,432,131
National Guard	2,139,294
Veteran's Administration	27,269,601
Balance from Relief Acts	2,745,135
Total Non-Repayable	$322,950,551

* In addition, state and/or local bodies participate in this program and contribute additional funds.

b/ Retail value of commodities distributed.

1/ United States Office of Government Reports, 1940.

2/ Agency and Appropriation reports used in compiling figures. Final accounting reports may reveal deviations in some agency totals.

2. DIRECT AND COOPERATIVE LOANS

a. Loans Made

Reconstruction Finance Corporation	$ 4,435,940
Farm Credit Administration	24,649,538
Commodity Credit Corporation	66,920,404
Farm Security Administration	2,730,860
Farm Tenant Purchase	798,071
Rural Electrification Administration	2,330,846
*Public Works Administration	954,000
Disaster Loan Corporation	220,272
Federal Reserve Banks-Loans to Industry	70,000
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	3,798,550
*United States Housing Authority	918,000
HOLC and Treasury-Investments in Building and Savings and Loan Associations	256,000
Total Repayable	$108,082,481

b. Loans Insured

Federal Housing Administration a/

Title 1 - Notes insured	$ 11,393,716
Title 2 - Mortgages insured	47,534,300
Total Insured	$ 58,928,016

* In addition, state and/or local bodies participate in this program.

a/ Not federal loans, but insurance of private loans.

TOTALS 1933-39

Year	Expenditures, Grants or Payments	Loans Made	Loans Insured
1933	$ 74,459,716	214,606,501	
1934	167,011,767	382,504,477	
1935	241,969,207	189,841,701	
1936	254,523,009	132,928,576	34,494,063
1937	281,681,952	45,189,156	36,663,324
1938	238,094,287	35,544,897	24,947,325
1939	322,950,551	108,082,481	58,928,016

3. INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS

Individual	$ 90,328,000
Corporation	107,220,000
Miscellaneous	157,143,000
Excess Profits	3,476,000
Social Security	75,222,000
Total	$433,389,000

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STATE HIGHWAY POLICIES AND PROGRAM

Proposed to be Recommended as the
Basis for Administration Policy of
the Department of Public Works and
Buildings

Fair and equitable allocation of funds available to the State Department of Public Works and Buildings, from motor vehicle fees, motor fuel tax, federal aid and other sources, among the several sections of the State, with due regard to the needs of traffic.

Rural Secondary Roads

Rapid extension of the secondary road system, by cooperation of State with counties and townships in systematizing road improvement and maintenance to make the road dollar go as far as possible. The facts that county highway taxes and one-third of the State collected motor fuel tax, the township highway and road district taxes, and large amounts of money from WPA have gone to such rural roads, make it less urgent that State and Federal allotments to such roads be expanded.

Modernizing of Main Roads

Many miles of the original State system of highways have become obsolete in alignment due to higher speeds of traffic and have begun to show the results of heavy traffic. They must be preserved so long as it is economical to maintain the present pavement, but must be rebuilt and brought to the highest standard of modern design and construction when they have outlived their usefulness and their safety for present and future traffic. A definite program of highway modernization must be developed.

Railway Grade Crossing Elimination

The program of eliminating railway grade crossings must be more vigorously attacked where the danger to life, and the delays to traffic are the greatest. In our metropolitan centers, East St. Louis, Springfield, Danville, Peoria, the Rock Island vicinity, Rockford, and especially in the Chicago region, the present crossings are the scenes of frequent accidents, and of long lines of delayed traffic. In some sections it may be less expensive to continuously elevate or depress the railroad than to build bridges or underpasses at every street intersection, and where such situations are found to exist the railroad would be expected to pay toward the project an amount equal to its savings in crossing protection and maintenance. In the highway program there is no more important item.

City and Metropolitan Highways

Generally, the State system of highways is complete and in good condition, except in the large cities of our State. It was proper, in the early days of highway improvement, to connect all the cities of the State with one another, and that has largely been done.

Then it was proper to extend the network with all weather surfaces into every section of our rich agriculture land. This work has largely been done and should continue principally with local funds. Meanwhile the greatest traffic volumes fall on the streets of our cities. Progress in constructing those streets with adequate widths of pavement, and in such form as to permit the same type of free, uninterrupted, and safe flow that now prevails in the rural sections of the State, has been unbelievably slow. State highway funds must be allotted in fair measure to well considered programs for relief of the congestion and the danger of city street traffic, even to the extent of participating substantially in the construction of super-highways where needed.

Maintenance of Highways

As the Illinois highway system grows older and more extensive, maintenance costs are certain to rise. The most searching and effective means for keeping these costs within reasonable bounds must be sought. It is especially important that the maintenance men, patrolmen, laborers, and their supervisors be experienced and not amateurs in this important work. Here is a location in the State highway expense account where rigid business-like management is unusually important and where such funds should not be expended for unnecessary or unskilled employes.

Highway Maintenance Police

The uniformed highway police in the Department of Public Works and Buildings has daily contact with large numbers of people including motorists, truck operators, pedestrians. Their duties have specifically to do with the safety of highway traffic, and with such other forms of protection of the public as are appropriate, in cooperation with local and federal law enforcement agencies. As in other departments of the State service, these officers must be of the highest caliber, physically, mentally and morally. Their assignment to personal service of many types to other State officers is a misuse of these men. The organization should be reassigned to serve the legal purposes for which they were formed, as officers and servants of all the people of the State. Continuation and constant improvement of the system of police radio communication is necessary.

Engineering and Planning Technicians

Because the highway expenditures in Illinois, both in contract construction and in design, inspection and maintenance annually amount to large sums of money collected from vehicle owners, it is imperative that this large business be directed by experienced men of long training and high standing in the profession of highway engineering and administration.

An added reason for demanding such professional ability and integrity in this highway staff is the fact that all highway work done by the counties of the State and all street improvements made by the municipalities are under the supervision of the State engineers.

Among all the States, Illinois must hold its highway work at the highest level.

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Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

SECTION 1. There is created the State Planning Commission to consist of twenty competent and interested persons appointed by the Governor. The Governor shall appoint five members to serve for terms of one year, five for terms of two years, five for terms of three years, and five for terms of four years. All members appointed thereafter shall be appointed for terms of four years, except where an appointment is made to fill a vacancy, in which case the appointment shall be made for the remaining term of the position vacant. The Commission shall organize by selecting from its members a chairman and a secretary and shall provide rules for transacting its business and keeping records thereof. The members of the Commission shall receive no compensation.

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Bureau of Community Planning
Committee on Study of Legislation on City Planning and Zoning

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Minutes of meeting held at the Decatur Association of Commerce, June 9, 1938. All members present.

After preliminary conversations the following tentative working program was agreed upon, in principle.

Our proceedings should be in the direction of proposing amendments to the present laws rather than to prepare an entirely new act.

Having in mind the growth of the villages, towns and cities of our State and believing that the public health, convenience, morals, safety and general welfare of the people living within and contiguous to them need to be safe-guarded, we agreed that the existing laws of Illinois dealing with city-planning and zoning should be amended in the following general ways.

1. We need legislation to empower a planning commission to coordinate the proposed planning activities of any agency with the official plan, by requiring such agency to consult with the commission before any work is done and to receive a report from it as to whether the proposed work fits into the official plan. (See Title I, Sec. 9, Standard C. P. enabling act.)

2. We need enabling legislation to permit the several taxing bodies represented in the municipality to contribute funds toward the cost of preparing an official plan, to cooperate in preparing such a plan and to adopt it for their planning purposes.
3. Based on the health, convenience, morals, safety and general welfare of all the people, we believe that the authority of the planning commission should extend outside of municipal limits, up to five miles, for purposes of controlling subdivision of land, safe and adequate water supply and sewers, safe construction of buildings and for purposes of zoning. (See Title I, Sec. 7 and Title II of the Standard Act.)
4. In order to tie the various taxing bodies into the study for and preparation of plans we believe a planning commission should be composed of one person from each taxing body (such as School Board, County Board, Sanitary District, Park Board, etc.) and enough citizen members to constitute a majority. (See Title I, Sec. 3, Standard Act.)
5. Enabling legislation to provide for cutting through future streets that may be planned and to amend and strengthen metes and bounds sales law to permit acquiring land for future streets. (See Title III, Sec. 21, Standard Act.)

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING

of the

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Union League Club Chicago

August 8, 1940

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Kingery, at 10:30 a.m.

Present:

Chairman:	Robert Kingery
Vice Chairman:	M. M. Baker
Members:	D. H. Burnham
	Charles P. Casey
	Dr. N. S. Davis, III
	Dr. M. M. Leighton
	Dean Rexford Newcomb
	Barney Thompson
	Walter W. Wheatley
Regional Counselor:	Lawrence V. Sheridan
State Planning Engineer:	Henry L. Kellogg
Absent:	A. L. Bowen
	Dr. Frank J. Jirka
	Emmett P. Griffin
	Verne E. Joy
	Edward L. Karraker
	John W. Kapp, Jr.
	Ernst Lieberman
	Frank M. Lindsay
	J. H. Lloyd
	Walter W. McLaughlin
	B. F. Stein

I. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING:

A motion was made by Dr. Davis that the minutes of the previous meeting, held on March 22, 1940, be approved without reading in the form in which they had previously been distributed to the members of the Commission. Motion carried.

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II. REPORTS:

A. Three Navigation Projects:

1. Chain of Rocks Canal: The plan proposed by the Missouri Committee was that the navigation difficulties at the Chain of Rocks reach of the Mississippi River should be corrected by excavating a new channel east of Mosenthien Island (shown in red on the attached map) using the excavated material for filling the old channel and raising the elevation of the island to form an area for an airport and a recreational development (cross hatched in red on the map.) The War Department, however, recommended that the navigation needs be met by constructing a canal east of Chouteau and Cabaret islands (shown in green on the map), leaving the main channel of the river as at present.

The Missouri plan contemplated further that the two states should set up an improvement authority which should obtain the reversal of the War Department plan in favor of the channel excavation (in red on the map). Should the War Department canal plan (in green on the map) prevail, the authority would attempt to put through the original Mosenthien Island plan after completion of the canal.

Governor Horner had requested the Planning Commission to represent Illinois in the discussions, and the Executive Committee had met with the Missouri group on January 4, and March 8, 1940. At the last meeting it was agreed that the two staffs, under William Anderson of the Missouri Planning Board and Colonel Kellogg of ours, should prepare further studies in sketch form of all the area west of the proposed canal, the base map to be prepared by

Mr. Anderson. To date, no copies of the map have been received from the Missouri Commission. In the meantime, both groups had agreed to endorse the War Department's plans for the canal for the requirements of navigation.

It was agreed, without a motion, that Colonel Kellogg should jog Mr. Anderson and renew the offer of cooperation in making the sketches.

2. Calumet-Sag Channel: Mr. Kingery stated that the U. S. Corps of Engineers had selected the Calumet-Sag Channel as the ultimate connection between the Illinois Waterway and Lake Michigan. The cost of remodeling bridges over the main drainage canal through Chicago makes that route uneconomic.

3. Calumet Harbor: This unit was to be the filling in of a gap in the breakwater opposite South Chicago, to reduce currents and better the navigation conditions at this industrial harbor.

All three projects had been incorporated in the Rivers and Harbors bill which was passed by the present Congress, but vetoed by the President because the bill did not contain features bearing upon national defense.

Dr. Leighton stated that the Geological Survey had completed new geological survey maps of the Chicago region, and that they are ready for printing. They are especially useful in showing the locations and conditions surrounding the above proposed waterway improvements.

B. Survey of Park Maintenance Costs: A sample was shown of the summary sheet of park operating costs, prepared by the

Midwest Institute of Park Executives, the Chicago Regional Planning Association, and the State Planning Commission, and sent out by the Commission to forty regularly organized park districts of Illinois, outside the Chicago area. Returns from seven have been received to date. Through the cooperation of A. D. McLarty, Executive Vice President of the Illinois Association of Park Districts, a summary report of findings will be made at the September meeting of that association. In order to assist all park officials in assembling a fuller knowledge of municipal park acreages and their maintenance and operation costs, specific figures were sought to show accurately the cost per acre per year, and per capita per year. No standards of operating and maintenance costs are sought, each municipality having many variations, but the knowledge of the costs of maintaining facilities, such as swimming pools, golf courses, and conservatories, as well as of lawns, trees, etc., has already been very useful to park executives of the Chicago region, where such figures have been assembled for two years now. The collection of similar figures is going forward throughout Wisconsin and, when returns from park districts have been compiled, other municipalities having parks, but no park district organization, will be solicited for similar information.

C. Proposed Conservation of Oil in Illinois: Copy of the letter sent Governor Horner last year by the Commission, calling attention to the waste of gas, and unregulated oil production in the Southern Illinois oil fields was reviewed. Legislation was recommended, but none has yet been adopted. Whether or not to renew such a recommendation was discussed.

Dr. Leighton mentioned a report on oil and gas in Illinois which he had been directed to prepare for the Board of Natural Resources and Conservation, and which will be ready early in September. The most recent data will be embodied in this report. Significant changes in the oil situation in the past year are:

1. Illinois is now third in rank of producing states.
2. More gas is being wasted than last year.
3. Over 9,000 new wells have been drilled since 1937.
4. Production from individual wells is declining.
5. Output is close to the peak, unless large discoveries are made in the St. Peter formation or elsewhere.

This report would be of use in drawing up recommendations.

Mr. Casey suggested that recommendations be made more specific than those in the previous letter to the Governor, provided pertinent facts are at hand before worthwhile recommendations are drawn. No one present had knowledge of any conclusions by the special commission which was appointed by the legislature to investigate the oil problem and bring in a report to the next regular session.

It was decided, without formal action, that Colonel Kellogg should get in touch with the special commission on oil legislation, and the data in Dr. Leighton's forthcoming report, and be prepared to present recommendations to the next meeting of the Commission.

D. Ohio Valley Pollution Compact: Attention was called to a letter from Mr. F. H. Waring, Secretary of the Commission on Stream Pollution in the Ohio River Valley, reporting progress in

ratification of the pollution compact by the various states. Six states have ratified the compact, Ohio and West Virginia with reservations. The reservations stipulate that Pennsylvania, New York, and Virginia must ratify the compact before it becomes effective in Ohio and West Virginia. Up to the present, Pennsylvania has not acted, but the compact was granted in a bill passed, and signed by the President on July 11, 1940.

The compact was the outgrowth of cooperation between the sanitary engineers of the various states and has been furthered by the Council of State Governments.

Mr. Kingery remarked that, while Illinois has been happy to cooperate with the other states and adopted the compact without reservation, it had been unnecessary as far as Illinois was concerned, because of the vigorous program of pollution abatement already under way. No serious difficulty was encountered in Illinois in curbing industrial pollution, as the Sanitary Water Board has the necessary powers.

E. Champaign County Historical Map: A map showing historic sites and points of interest in Champaign County was displayed. Dean Newcomb explained some of the features of the map which was drawn under the direction of Prof. Karl B. Lohmann, Department of Landscape Architecture, University of Illinois.

It was recalled that the Commission had prepared a map of the Ozarks region detailing scenic and historic sites, which is of considerable value to those interested in the region. Discussion continued on the desirability of preparing similar historical

maps for other counties or sections of the State. Their value lies in the preserving of historical lore, which while now available, will be forgotten with the passing of time.

Dr. Leighton called attention to a state atlas being prepared by the Geological Survey in cooperation with the Chicago Geographical Society. The atlas will show existing industries, soils, physiography, but will not have historical data; it is for use by teachers as source material on Illinois.

The discussion continued on methods of preparing maps, and the type of data they should contain. Mention was made of the Illinois Guide Book prepared by WPA, the County Historical Records surveys, and the interest of the Illinois State Historical Society.

It was decided, without a motion, that the attention of other counties should be called to the Champaign County historical map, and that they be urged to prepare similar maps, through suitable local channels. These channels might be local county historical societies, local high schools, or local work-relief projects. The question will also be discussed with Mr. Paul Angle, of the State Historical Society, and the possibility of a state-wide WPA project to carry on the work will be explored.

F. National Defense Activities: It was reported that the Illinois Development Council, among others, had requested certain information from the Commission in connection with national defense. Specifically requested were data on federally owned property, submarginal lands, water supplies, population, and contour of land. The information was available in the offices of the Commission, and the requests were filled.

G. Airport Program: Three maps showing the present status of airports in Illinois and plans for expansion were examined. Data for two of the maps were furnished by the Illinois Aeronautics Commission, and the third map, a study of radial pick-up routes, was prepared by the staff of the Planning Commission. It was explained that one possible further development in air travel would be along the lines of these radial routes which collect passengers and mail from subsidiary cities for connection with main line travel routes at Chicago, St. Louis, and Rock Island.

H. Persons on Public Assistance: Also examined were two maps showing trend in numbers of people receiving public assistance in the state from March, 1939, to March, 1940. Revealed was the fact that, while conditions in the Chicago area were improving, the southern third of the state shows no comparable improvement.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The meeting was resumed at 1:40 p.m., and Mr. Lawrence V. Sheridan, Regional Counselor of the National Resources Planning Board, was introduced.

III. COOPERATION WITH FEDERAL PROGRAMS:

A. Regional Plan: Mr. Sheridan outlined his ideas on the broad objectives of a regional plan for the middlewest region.

Recent meetings of the regional directors of the National Resources Planning Board resulted in a decision to prepare a regional development plan, the outline of which is to be submitted by August 15. Mr. Sheridan requested the help of the State Planning Commission in preparing such an outline and in expanding it into a regional development plan. A sixteen-point program prepared by Mr. Sheridan's office last Spring was suggested by him as a likely beginning. Suggested additions to this sixteen-point program prepared by the staff of the Commission were presented to Mr. Sheridan.

Human resources of skilled man-power were then discussed. Dr. Leighton stressed the point that Illinois has no vocational training for miners, and that the Illinois Miner's Institute is cooperating with the State Board for Vocational Education in setting up such training.

Dean Newcomb expressed the opinion that Illinois is behind other states in training youth for life, as over three-fourths of high school students do not go to college. Vocational institutes adapted to local needs are desirable.

Mr. Baker emphasized that industry must take more of the responsibility of training the workers on the job, so that skills will not be lost.

Mr. Kingery summed up the discussion by stating that human resources as well as physical resources must be recognized in making a development plan for the region, and suggested that any such plan have embodied in it statements dealing with the training of workers and the conservation of skills.

FEDERAL PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM: Mr. Sheridan then [illegible]ed the task of the National Resources Planning Board in setting up a six-year program of federal public works. He asked the cooperation of the Planning Commission in selection of meritorious projects and remarked that there is opportunity for one state in the region to set up a six-year program of local public construction with federal consulting aid.

Attention was called to the table of federal expenditures in Illinois for the fiscal year 1939, which is attached. Over 300 millions were spent in that year, and over 100 millions loaned directly. The trend of federal expenditures in the state was shown to be upward.

IV. OTHER PROPOSALS:

A. State Administrative Policies: Mr. Kingery suggested that the Planning Commission could be useful during the period of a change in state administration by submitting outlines of basic departmental policies of the present administration which should be retained.

As an example, he read a statement of desirable highway policies to be followed in the future by the Division of Highways.

The question was raised whether such recommendations of policy came within the scope of the Planning Commission's activities. The Planning Commission Act was read, and the consensus was that the Commission had the necessary authority.

Mr. Casey suggested that, if such statements were to be prepared, all appropriate departments be covered and not just one or two. He also suggested that the expressions of policy be submitted to the present Governor, either in September or October.

After further discussion it was agreed without a motion that, with the cooperation of the various state departments, expressions of policy be drawn up, between now and October 1. These statements would then be submitted to the Commission at its next meeting, reviewed, and as finally approved, submitted immediately to the Governor.

B. Proposed Amendments to City Planning Enabling Act: Attention was called to the report of the Committee on City Planning and Zoning Legislation appointed at the 1938 Planning Conference. Inasmuch as Mr. Frank M. Lindsay, who is much interested, was not present, and a question arose as to the advisability of some of the recommendations, it was moved that action be deferred until the next meeting. Motion was seconded and adopted.

C. Municipal Building Codes: The problem of building codes for small cities was brought up. While there are a number of model building codes in existence, in order to adopt them it is necessary for the city to publish the codes, which entails considerable expense. The question was raised whether cities could adopt codes by reference, thus saving the printing expense. Mr. Kingery suggested that more information be gathered on the subject before definite action be taken.

D. Amendments to State Planning Act: A proposed amendment to the State Planning Act was read, in which provision is made for appointment of members for definite terms, staggered so that five new members are appointed each year. Mr. Kingery stated that when commissions are appointed with no fixed terms, it is customary for the commissioners to tender their resignations when a new Governor takes office. With fixed terms, the work of the Commission would have continuity, and such wholesale resignation would be avoided. After some discussion, it was decided, without a motion, to bring the matter to the attention of the next Governor and let him decide:

1. If an amendment to the Act is needed.
2. If staggered terms could be set by the Governor, without changing the act.
3. Should an amendment be desired, whether it would include provision for appointment of the Chairman by the Governor.

E. Membership in American Academy of Political and Social Science: It was moved by Mr. Casey, and seconded by Mr. Thompson, that the Commission take out membership, in the name of Colonel Kellogg, State Planning Engineer, in the American Academy of Political and Social Science; motion carried. Membership in the society entitles members to receive, free of charge, books and publications of the society.

V. LETTER TO GOVERNOR HORNER:

It was moved by Mr. Thompson, and carried unanimously, that the Chairman of the Commission write a letter to the Governor expressing the Commission's appreciation of the Governor's interest in its work, and the members' wish for his speedy recovery. Copy of the letter is attached.

VI. ADJOURNMENT:

After several favorable expressions by the members of the way the meetings are conducted, there being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 3:55 p.m.

Robert Kingery Chairman	John W. Kapp, Jr. Secretary	Henry L. Kellogg Assistant Secretary

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

of the

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Union League Club Chicago, Illinois

October 11, 1940.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Kingery, at 1:20 p.m.

There were present:

Chairman:	Robert Kingery
Members:	Ernst Lieberman D. H. Burnham Dr. N. S. Davis, III Dean Rexford Newcomb B. F. Stein Barney Thompson
Staff:	Henry L. Kellogg Maynard Hufschmidt
Representatives of National Resources Planning Board:	Paul Middleton Mr. Fisher.
Members Absent:	M. M. Baker A. L. Bowen Charles P. Casey Emmett P. Griffin Dr. Frank J. Jirka Verne E. Joy John W. Kapp, Jr. Edward L. Karraker Dr. M. M. Leighton Frank M. Lindsay J. H. Lloyd Walter W. McLaughlin Walter W. Wheatley.

I. MINUTES OF PRECEDING MEETING:

A motion was made by Dr. Davis and seconded by Dean Newcomb that the minutes of the previous meeting, held on August 8, 1940, be approved in the form in which they had previously been distributed to the Commission members. Motion approved.

II. RESOLUTION ON DEATH OF GOVERNOR HENRY HORNER:

At the suggestion of Mr. Kingery, a resolution expressing the sorrow of the Commission for the death of Governor Horner was passed by acclamation.

III. OIL CONSERVATION STATEMENT:

At the previous meeting the Commission had directed that a statement be prepared outlining the present oil situation and making specific recommendations for legislative action to promote oil conservation. In preparing this statement, which takes the form of a letter to the Governor, the opinions of the independent producers and the integrated companies were obtained. Mr. Pugh, of the Independent Oil Producers' Association of Illinois, indicated that his organization is now in favor of state oil conservation legislation, although in 1938 it had been opposed to it. Conditions in the oil region have changed rapidly during the past two years, and this has been the reason for the change in policy by the independents. House Bills Nos. 999 and 1000 submitted at the last regular session of the General Assembly, are satisfactory to the independents.

The Pure Oil Company, one of the major integrated oil companies, indicated that it is and always has been in favor of oil conservation laws (specifically, pro-ration) for Illinois. House Bills Nos. 999 and 1000, already mentioned, are also satisfactory to this company.

A letter was written to the chairman of the legislative committee set up at the last regular session of the General Assembly to study oil legislation. No reply or acknowledgment has been received, however, up to the time of the meeting.

The letter to the Governor, copy of which is included in the minutes, was checked by Dr. Leighton, of the State Geological Survey Division, previous to its presentation to the Commission. After minor editorial changes and some discussion of the proper disposition of the letter, it was moved by Mr. Burnham, and seconded by Dr. Davis, that the letter be forwarded to Governor Stelle immediately. Motion carried.

On October 21, 1939,the Commission had dispatched a similar but somewhat more brief letter to Governor Horner, recommending passage of an oil conservation law. Recently, the Commission office received requests for a copy of this letter from the State Library and from the Illinois State Journal. Inasmuch as this letter had been sent to the executive offices of the Governor, it was decided by the Commission that copies should be released only by the Governor's office. Colonel Kellogg was directed to notify the State Library and Illinois State Journal to this effect.

IV. STATE ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES:

At its August 8th meeting, the Commission had directed that outlines of basic policies and programs of those state departments with which the Commission cooperates be drawn up, with the intention of submitting such outlines to the Governor. It was thought that the Commission could render a valuable service to the State by pointing out the desirable administrative policies which a new state administration should retain.

In accordance with this request, such statements were drawn up by the Commission staff in cooperation with the respective departments.

Each statement of policies and program covering a specific state department or division was read and approved, with minor editing in some of the statements. Mr. Lieberman made suggestions in regard to the highway policies, which were taken into consideration in editing the Highway statement. Dr. Davis suggested certain changes in the Public Health statement. The Agriculture statement was also modified somewhat.

Copies of the statements included in these minutes have been approved both by the department heads and by the Commission.

After some discussion of the disposition of the statements, a motion was made by Dr. Davis and seconded by Dean Newcomb, that they be submitted to Governor Stelle immediately, in accordance with the provisions of the legislative act setting forth the powers and duties of the Planning Commission. Motion carried.

V. PLANNING COMMISSION BUDGET:

Mr. Kingery explained that the Commission was required to submit its budget for the 1941-43 biennium by November 15. He expressed the opinion that the Commission should plan for a budget of $50,000 for the biennium, the same figure appropriated for the 1939-41 period. He suggested, however, that the budget allocations be changed to provide more money for salaries, as certain salaries are below the minimum civil service standards.

Dr. Davis asked if $50,000 would be sufficient to carry on the work of the Commission, if present WPA assistance should cease due to national defense or a change in federal government policy.

It was pointed out that the statute creating the Commission provides that other state departments should give assistance to the Commission when requested, and that several departments have loaned the services of certain personnel in the past. This method might again be used, if WPA help were to cease.

A decision was reached, without formal motion, to submit a budget of $50,000 for the next biennium, revising the salary figures to conform more nearly to civil service standards, and increasing the travel expense item.

VI. FEDERAL PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM:

Mr. Middleton, from the Regional Office of the National Resources Planning Board, asked the help of the Commission in making up a six-year public building program list for Illinois. He explained that this list should include all proposed

construction and development projects by state and local government agencies and even works proposed by private agencies, provided they have regional significance. The Regional Office must submit such a list to the Washington office of the National Resources Planning Board within the near future. In developing the program, Mr. Middleton said that it is expected that federal assistance in the form of consultant service will be made available to the state planning bodies, if they so desire. It was agreed that the Commission would give Mr. Middleton all the help that it could in the preparation of his preliminary list of construction and development projects.

VII. ADJOURNMENT:

Due to the lateness of the hour, it was decided to defer all unfinished business until the next meeting, and the meeting was declared adjourned at 5:20 p.m.

Robert Kingery Chairman	John W. Kapp, Jr. Secretary	H. L. Kellogg Assistant Secretary

COPY FROM **ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION**
407 [redacted] SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

October 21, 1939

Honorable Henry Horner
Governor
Springfield, Illinois

Dear Sir:

You will recall that at the meeting of the State Planning Commission on November 17, 1937, at which you were present, the development of Illinois' oil resources was a subject of interested discussion. The staff was directed at that meeting to study with Dr. M. M. Leighton, Chief, State Geological Survey Division, and others, the matter of "pro-rating" production, as a means of conserving and extending the volume of this resource. The tremendous increase in volume of production and in number of producing fields has been so continuous since that time, that at each Commission meeting we have asked Dr. Leighton to present progress reports.

At our most recent meeting, September 22, 1939, he reported:

1. That Illinois' production of crude oil has now passed the volume of Illinois' consumption of oil products.
2. That Illinois has now attained fourth rank among the states in volume of production.
3. That in many cases and for various reasons much natural gas is being wasted and well spacing is not in accordance with the best practice. It is estimated that 100,000,000 cubic feet per day of natural gas is being wasted in the Salem Pool alone.

4. That production in Illinois has now reached the point where it is threatening to reduce oil prices still further and is imposing unwarranted burdens on other states who are endeavoring to properly regulate their production.

5. That on account of increased production and the drop in price of crude oil, many old wells with a small but regular production are being abandoned and the supply of oil remaining in them will be lost.

We are advised that because of the wide open operation of the Illinois oil fields, many indigent persons are flocking in from other states hoping for employment, but remaining as a load on the local relief.

May we call to your attention that years past similar situations have arisen in the development of our timber and coal resources whereby in order to obtain quick profits, important values have been wasted; and thereby communities have been stranded and their populations have largely gone on relief.

Your action in employing an economist to analyze the situation and recommend proper regulatory and protective measures to be taken and also that with your approval the legislature has appointed a commission to report on this general subject to the next regular session, indicates to us that the correct action will be taken to correct these conditions. We are of the opinion that proper regulation of oil production is imperative to the best interest of the State and its citizens.

Your State Planning Commission has directed me to advise you, therefore, that the earliest opportunity might well be seized by the Executive Department to bring to the attention of the members of the General Assembly the serious consequences of continued waste of these natural resources of our state. It is the Commission's belief that there should be adopted such legislation as may be appropriate concerning self-regulation and, if necessary, state administered conservation of this portion of our State's wealth.

We tender our services in whatever manner may be proper and within our ability.

Yours respectfully,

State Planning Engineer
ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

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COPY FROM ILLINOS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
407 ~~343~~ SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

October 26, 1940

Honorable John Stelle
Governor of Illinois
Springfield, Illinois

Dear Governor:

Knowing that the people of Illinois desire the best administration of its Government, the State Planning Commission and several of the technical and research code departments whose work the State Plan has specially aided, have drafted statements embodying certain basic policies and programs that should have continuity from the administration of one chief executive to that of his successor.

It is believed that the substance of many of the statements may be incorporated in the inaugural message of the new governor as a constructive outline of his program of administration.

We present this document with our hope that it may be of real aid to the executive branch of the State Government of Illinois.

Yours very truly,

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

________________________Chairman

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Encl.

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5/5/41

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Statements of
POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
for State Agencies

In order that there may be continuity of programming from one biennium to another, and from the term of one governor to that of his successor, a number of the state departments under the Civil Administrative Code and other state agencies have jointly with the State Planning Commission outlined certain policies and programs that they think should be continuing in their fields of service.

It is hoped that such a statement of policies, standards, and continuing programs may be helpful to the Governor in the preparation of his biennial message to the legislature. As drafted, the statement contains two different kinds of suggestions, one of them with regard to departmental policies and programs, the other with regard to recommendations which would expedite the work of the respective departments.

STATE HIGHWAYS

Policies and Program

Proposed to be Recommended as the
Basis for Administration Policy of the
Department of Public Works and Buildings

Fair and equitable allocation of funds available to the State Department of Public Works and Buildings, from motor vehicle fees, motor fuel tax, Federal aid, and other sources, among the several sections of the State, with due regard to the needs of traffic.

Rural Secondary Roads

Rapid extension of the secondary road system, by cooperation of State with counties and townships in systematizing road improvement and maintenance to make the road dollar go as far as possible. In addition to improvements on the Federal secondary road system, which are financed jointly by the State and Federal governments, orderly development by the townships of improvements on other secondary roads is necessary.

Modernizing of Main Roads

Many miles of the original State system of highways have become obsolete in alignment due to higher speeds of traffic and have begun to show the results of heavy traffic. They must be preserved so long as it is economical to maintain the present pavement, but must be rebuilt and brought up to the highest standard of modern design and construction when they have

outlived their usefulness and their safety for present and future traffic. The Department should continue to follow the program of highway modernization which has been developed.

Railway Grade Crossing Protection and Elimination

The program of eliminating railway grade crossings must be more vigorously attacked where the danger to life, and the delays to traffic, are the greatest. In our metropolitan centers, East St. Louis, Springfield, Danville, Peoria, the Rock Island vicinity, Rockford, and especially in the Chicago region, the present crossings are the scenes of frequent accidents, and of long lines of delayed traffic. In some sections it may be less expensive to elevate or depress the railroad continuously than to build bridges or underpasses at every street intersection, and where such situations are found to exist the railroad would be expected to pay toward the project an amount equal to its savings in crossing protection and maintenance. In the highway program there is no more important item.

City and Metropolitan Highways

Generally, the State system of highways is complete and in good condition, except in and around the large cities of our State. It was proper, in the early days of highway improvement, to connect all the cities of the state with one another, and that has largely been done.

Then it was proper to extend the network with all weather surfaces into every section of our rich agriculture land. This

work has largely been done and should continue principally with local funds. Meanwhile the greatest traffic volumes fall on the streets of our cities.

Progress in constructing those streets with adequate widths of pavement, and in such form as to permit the same type of free, uninterrupted, and safe flow that now prevails in the rural sections of the State, has been unbelievably slow. State highway funds must be allotted in fair measure to well considered programs for relief of the congestion and the danger of city street traffic, even to the extent of participating substantially in the construction of superhighways where needed.

Maintenance of Highways

As the Illinois highway system grows older and more extensive, maintenance costs are certain to rise. The most searching and effective means for keeping these costs within reasonable bounds must be sought. It is especially important that the maintenance men, patrolmen, laborers and their supervisors be experienced and not amateurs in this important work. Here is a location in the State highway expense account where rigid business-like management is unusually important.

Highway Maintenance Police

The uniformed highway police in the Department of Public Works and Buildings has daily contact with large numbers of people including motorists, truck operators, pedestrians. Their duties have specifically to do with the safety of highway traffic, and with such other forms of protection of the public

as are appropriate, in cooperation with local and federal law enforcement agencies. As in other departments of the State service, these officers must be of the highest caliber, physically, mentally, and morally. The organization should be held strictly to serve the legal purposes for which it was formed, as officers and servants of all the people of the State. The constant improvement of the system of police radio communication should be continued. The radio system makes necessary a 24-hour patrol service, and will require an increase in the State Police force.

Engineering and Planning Technicians

Because the highway expenditures in Illinois, both in contract construction and in design, inspection, and maintenance annually amount to large sums of money collected from vehicle owners, it is imperative that this large business be directed by experienced men of long training and high standing in the profession of highway engineering and administration.

An added reason for demanding such professional ability and integrity in this highway staff is the fact that all highway work done by the counties of the State and all street improvements made by the municipalities are under the supervision of the State engineers.

Among all the States, Illinois must hold its highway work at the highest level.

rp
5/5/41

STATE WATERWAYS

Policies and Program

Proposed to be Recommended as the
Basis for Administration Policy of the
Department of Public Works and Buildings

The streams, rivers, and lakes of Illinois are, with few exceptions, the property of all the people of the State and must be protected against encroachment and misuse, whether wilful or otherwise. In times past, levees and other obstructions have been so constructed as to constrict the flood flow of some of our rivers, with the result that damage to life and property has resulted. Intelligent regulation of such works, and careful planning of the full drainage basins of the river systems in Illinois, must be resorted to, to assure all reasonable safety for our people and their property in times of flood, and to assure adequate flow of water so far as possible in times of drought.

Protection of the interest of the public in the public waters of the State, wherever they may be, assisting in the improvement of channels, lakes, and harbors for navigation where required, is an important unit of this policy. When such a policy requires regulating works to retain water levels to distribute water fairly among the general public and private land owners or holders of special rights, present powers should be fearlessly exercised. If such powers are insufficient, appropriate authority should be granted.

Where the protection of public interest requires State ownership and improvement of lands bordering such waters for marine or recreational use as authorized by present law, clear authority should be given to the Department to acquire such lands and rights by all legal means including exercise of right of Eminent Domain. Where the administration of this public policy requires protection in the face of platting or subdivision of lands adjacent to the rivers and lakes, and where such platting actually endangers public possession of and rights in such waters of the State, appropriate regulatory measures must be established.

One little known, but priceless property of the State, is the Illinois and Michigan Canal, begun in 1836 and completed in 1848 from Chicago to LaSalle, a continuous waterway which contains more than 3,700 acres of land and water. The public rights to this property have been protected in the State Constitution and in special enactments by the General Assembly. It has recently been converted to recreation uses for a portion of its length, and the charm and historical interest of this ancient artery of travel, so important in the development of the State, are rapidly becoming known to more of our people. A connected and continuous property of this character is of inestimable value. Along part of its length the towpath has been widened into useful and attractive driveways. Consistent with good planning of highways and recreation areas, this policy should be continued. If legislation is required to

authorize utilization of the canal and canal reserves for necessary public driveway purposes, it should be adopted and concurring authority should be granted by the United States Congress if such action is required. If specific authority to grant to or exchange lands of the I. and M. Canal with any railroad company may be desirable, such legislation should be adopted with adequate safeguards. Authority for the State to lease or sell mineral and other rights on and under the property of the I. and M. Canal and other State lands is desirable with proper safeguards.

In constructing the Illinois Waterway the State built a series of locks and dams between Lockport and Utica, all but one of which was constructed in such manner and design as to provide foundation for future hydro-electric power plants when and if justified. This investment has been made. In order that a determination may be arrived at with regard to the desirability and economy of completing any one or all of these hydro-electric power plants to utilize both the initial investment and the unused water resource for the benefit of the people of Illinois, a prompt and comprehensive review of the entire matter should be made either by the Board of Water Resource Advisors, or by an independent board of men capable of giving sound advice on all phases of the matter. Should it appear advisable to undertake the installation of such power equipment, proper legislation should be adopted and the work expedited.

STATE DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING

Policies and Program

Proposed to be Recommended as the
Basis for Administration Policy of the
Department of Public Works and Buildings

Many public buildings are required for the conduct of the business of the State, for offices, for legislation, for education, for recreation, for the armed forces, and for the housing of public charges in institutions of many kinds.

Both in their construction and in their equipment and maintenance, the services of the best architectural and engineering talent are required, to assure the most effective, utilitarian and yet pleasing designs, and the utmost honesty in the selection, control, and use of the materials utilized in their erection.

It is also of grave importance to the many unfortunate people who are charges of the State that the finest skill and knowledge be applied to safeguarding their health and safety, by the maintenance of the most rigid inspection and control of equipment for heating, lighting, water supply, and sewage collection and treatment.

The State must continue to carry this responsibility under the direction of architects and engineers of the highest skill and integrity.

That feature of the Civil Administrative Code, which requires the Department of Public Works and Buildings to assume

full responsibility for the plans, estimates, erection, construction, and repair of such state-owned buildings, should be observed by making all appropriations for such work to that department. Thus duplicate bookkeeping and overlapping of administration which has grown up will be eliminated with consequent reduction of expense to the State.

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5/5/41

STATE PARK

Policies and Program

Proposed to be Recommended as the
Basis for Administration Policy of the
Department of Public Works and Buildings

The Illinois State system of parks and memorials, in 1940, totals 17,000 acres and includes 60 different state-owned parks and historical sites. Many hundreds of thousands of Illinois people, and their guests from other states and countries, visit these properties annually for recreation, inspiration, and instruction.

These unique areas, the fine forested lands, the rich historic background of buildings and sites that have come under State ownership are of immense educational and cultural value. Their maintenance must be of the highest type under skilled planning and direction, and such "improvements" as are made should be entirely fitting and only as needed for the comfort of the visitors, and for the authentic preservation or restoration of appropriate historical works.

State park properties must be of unusual character, and the historic and memorial sites owned by the State should be authentic and of distinct and outstanding historical importance to all of Illinois. No small property of only local historical or scenic interest should be given the special dignity of State ownership and maintenance.

It should be the State's policy, so far as possible, to obtain these lands as gifts, sometimes from their public-spirited owners; sometimes from enthusiastic local sponsors who will bring to the State officials such land areas as meet the rigid State park specifications. If necessary to amend the act concerning State Parks to specify clearly the authority of the Department to accept grants or transfers of land from the Federal Government or other governing body, corporation, or department, such amendment should be made.

The present State parks should be maintained economically, they should be under the care of trained men, experienced and educated in park work, in forestry, and in welcoming and caring for needs of the many visitors.

In sofar as possible, special services to the visitors should be self-sustaining, and at the same time the overnight facilities, food, soft drinks, and other conveniences should be made available at the most reasonable figures. Properly operated, these services are usually best given the public under rigidly supervised concession contracts. The concessionnaire must know that he is there to give a needed service to the visitors, not to make large profits, and that all reasonable surplus shall go directly to the State to help maintain these necessary service buildings.

rp
5/5/41

STATE PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION

Policies and Program

Proposed to be Recommended as the
Basis for Administration Policy of the
Department of Public Health

Sanitary Water Board Policies

The pollution of streams and water supplies is an ever-present danger to public health. In addition to being a menace to health, polluted streams are useless for recreation, and inhibit and prevent the thriving of fish and game in or near them. The chief sources of pollution are domestic sewage and waste from mines, oilfields, and industries.

The problem of pollution due to sewage and industrial wastes has been alleviated somewhat by active abatement programs, but new sources of pollution have arisen in the recently-discovered oil fields of southern Illinois.

Protection of the public health requires that strenuous efforts be made to eliminate all major sources of infection. Cities and towns must continue to be encouraged to build sewage disposal plants and provide safe water and milk supplies. Through cooperation with the industries involved, oilfield, mine, and industrial wastes must be prevented from flowing untreated into streams and lakes. The great advances already made in the program of pollution control must be continued so that pure water and milk supplies, clean streams, lakes, and swimming pools, adequate sanitary facilities will be assured for all the people of the State.

Other Public Health Policies

In exercising general supervision over the health interests of the people, a broad policy of health instruction and disease control should be followed.

The higher morbidity and mortality rates of those in the lower income groups are due to malnutrition, to overcrowded and unsanitary housing conditions, to ignorance and to poverty as well as to their failure to employ generally accepted methods for the prevention of communicable diseases.

The public must be taught that a proper dietary is necessary for the preservation of health. They should be informed as to the foods of which an adequate diet is composed. The dangers to public health of crowded and unsanitary housing must also be stressed. A high population per square mile is dangerous only when it is housed in buildings designed to house a much smaller population. Slum clearance and the provision of adequate housing for the indigent and for all in the lower income groups, not merely for those in the lowest income group, should be featured as health measures. The health regulations with respect to housing should be strictly enforced.

Control of communicable diseases must continue to be stressed. This control can best be effected by rigid and complete quarantine programs, by expanding immunization programs, and by public education as to their importance. That the incidence of tuberculosis may be further reduced, case finding

programs must be extended. Sufficient facilities must be provided for the quarantine and treatment of those found to have active tuberculosis.

To facilitate the operation of such programs, decentralization through regional and county public health districts, such as have been initiated in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service, should be continued as regular activities supported exclusively by state or county funds.

As a means of checking results and determining trends, statistical data on births, deaths, and diseases should be expanded and improved, and the results of statistical analysis used in determining future policies and programs and in the education of the general public.

A capable and technically qualified personnel is vital to the efficient operation of a public health program, and a system of in-service training and education is necessary to keep the activities of public health agencies on an efficient and forward-looking basis. In this way, the health of all Illinois residents may be safeguarded and improved.

STATE FOREST AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

Policies and Program

Proposed to be Recommended as the
Basis for Administration Policy of the
Department of Conservation

Increasing recognition is being given to the problem of protecting and increasing our forest resources which have been depleted so greatly in the past. Reforestation of large areas of submarginal land is necessary to protect such lands from erosion, to help maintain the purity of streams, and to provide more facilities for recreation. Protection of forests from fire is an essential part of this program.

Future action should include increase of state forest holdings in submarginal areas, encouragement of counties, municipalities, and private land-holders in forest acquisition, development and reforestation, and increase in the production of state nursery stock for forest planting.

The preservation of wildlife is equal in importance to forest conservation as an activity of state and local governmental units. A plentiful supply of fish and game benefits the State as a whole, adding to the recreational value of public lands and providing sport and amusement for nature-lovers, hunters, and fishermen. Wildlife conservation can best be carried out by strict enforcement of the fish and game laws and by providing adequate refuges for various kinds of game. Streams, forests, and fields should be re-stocked with

desirable species of fish and game for public use and enjoyment. Cooperation of local Sportsman's clubs should be enlisted in distributing the stock of state fish hatcheries and game farms, so that the aims of wildlife conservation will become known and appreciated by farmers, sportsmen, and the general public.

More adequate provision should be made for public shooting grounds and other areas available to hunters, insofar as such provisions are consistent with proper conservation practices. Larger game populations will necessitate more extensive hunting facilities than are now available.

Illinois forests, fish, and game must be protected and encouraged in their development, so that these resources will again be among the most valuable assets of the State.

ew.
5/6/41

State Natural Resources Research

Policies and Program

Proposed to be Recommended as the
Basis for Administration Policy of the
Department of Registration and Education

Illinois was liberally endowed with a wealth of natural resources - minerals, soils, forests, waters, wildlife - sufficient to maintain a large population in comfort. As a result, it has become one of the richest states in material wealth and productive capacity, supporting a large population.

The development of the State's resources, however, has been accompanied by many wasteful practices resulting in undue depletion of resources. These evils have existed and continue to exist to an alarming extent. The disappearance of the once-magnificent forests of the State is the most striking example, but stream pollution and, recently, the waste of gas and the unscientific production of oil are evidences of the continuation of the process.

In fighting the battles against undue depletion more knowledge of the State's resources is a prime weapon. It is important, therefore, to continue research on the topography, geology, waters, minerals, forests, wildlife, and other resources of the State, and that the results of this research should be made available for the guidance of all concerned. Important, too, is the coordination of the studies carried on by the

various agencies, so that duplication and over-lapping will be avoided, and objectives will be brought into line.

Present research programs dealing with the State's natural resources are ably carried on by three scientific bodies - the Geological, Natural History, and Water surveys - and are coordinated by the governing agency, the Board of Natural Resources and Conservation. Through this policy of coordination, so vital to the efficient conduct of research, there should be developed policies and measures to assure conservation and wise use of Illinois resources.

ew.
5/15/41

AGRICULTURAL

Policies and Program

Proposed to be Recommended as the
Basis for Administration Policy of the
Department of Agriculture

Illinois with its 231,000 farms, consisting of 32,000,000 acres of land, is one of the great agricultural states of the nation. Agriculture is the State's most widespread industry and is one of the chief sources of income. Last year the cash income from Illinois farms exceeded a half billion dollars.

Agriculture is more than a source of food and fiber with an annual value of a half billion dollars. The farms of Illinois furnish the young men and women from which come many of the nation's professional, business, and political leaders true to the principles of democracy.

Since agriculture is one of the State's greatest sources of income, and since the farmer plays such an important part in the nation's welfare, any policy planned to serve the best interests of the citizenry of Illinois should be directed both toward the enrichment and conservation of soil and the conservation of natural resources, and toward the proper education, training, and development of its youth.

An agricultural policy for Illinois should, so far as possible, protect and promote in every way the interests of the farmers and citizenry of the State. Such a plan would necessarily

include the educational courses, the training, the experimental, extension, and research work that is being conducted at present by our universities, colleges, and other institutions and organizations. The vital importance of programs of local education and guidance requires that only the highest type of trained personnel be employed as county farm and home advisers to conduct this work.

An effective State-wide program for agriculture includes the strict enforcement of agricultural laws by the State Department of Agriculture, as well as educational, promotional, and marketing activities. Also extremely important is the continuation of cooperation between the Department and the University, other state agencies, and the federal government in promoting the agricultural interests of the State.

Any policy for agriculture should continue to develop programs designed to bring about: the conservation of soil and forest resources; the building of a firm agricultural financial and credit structure; extension of rural electrification; providing for opportunity for small farmers to hold and improve their land; provisions for tenants to purchase and own homes; raising and stabilizing farm income.

ew.
5/6/41

STATE AERONAUTICS

Policies and Program

Proposed to be Recommended as the
Basis for Administration Policy of the
Illinois Aeronautics Commission

Illinois has played a leading role in the development of air transportation in the United States, because of its central location at the crossroads of important transportation routes. Chicago is an important hub or transfer point in the nation's air system, and Illinois ranks third in number of pilots and airfields. The great advances in aviation in the future will only serve to strengthen Illinois leadership.

The State has recognized the importance of aviation by enacting laws regulating and guiding the growth of flying. Apart from such routine activities as licensing airports, air schools and beacons, and investigating accidents, the State should develop a comprehensive plan and policy regarding airport location and construction, airway marking, and other details, with the advice and cooperation of the federal Civil Aeronautics Authority.

In all the administrative work and constructive promoting of aviation in Illinois, the most experienced and technically qualified personnel should continue to be utilized both on the State Aeronautical Commission and on its staff. Promotion and encouragement of aviation must continue, and aircraft facilities must be developed along the lines of a definite program or plan.

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